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## ENVOY DEFENDS BULGARIAN AIMS IN WAR POLICY

Minister Panaretov Denies Country "Treacherously Attacked Serbia," and Offers Data to Refute Charge Against Her

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The circumstances under which Bulgaria entered into the European war on the side of the Central Powers are further discussed today in a letter sent to The Christian Science Monitor by S. Panaretov, Bulgarian Minister to the United States. He attempts to prove that Bulgaria was innocent of the charge of having "treacherously attacked Serbia," and that her chief object was to attain a "peaceful and free existence." The letter follows:

"My attention has been called to an 'authorized interview' given by the Serbian Minister to your correspondent in Washington and published in your issue of Oct. 9. In his statement the Minister makes use of the phrase 'treacherously attacked Serbia,' and in the back of the very moment that Bulgaria was negotiating with the Allies on the concessions she wanted to obtain from Serbia, and which were promised her by the Entente Allies." The following facts are in direct opposition to this statement:

"Bulgaria went into the war about the middle of October, 1915. According to the English publication, The Annual Register, for 1915, published by Longmans, Green & Co., of London, Bulgaria, as early as May of that year, made known to the British Government its demands and conditions for joining the Entente Allies. One of these conditions was the restitution by Serbia of both the contested and uncontested portions of Macedonia. On Aug. 16, 1915, the Serbian Parliament held a secret session to consider the Allies' proposal that Serbia cede to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia which she had admitted to be Bulgarian, according to nationality before the second Balkan war. But the Serbian military party, led by the Crown Prince, obstructed a settlement, and the obduracy of Serbia ultimately proved fatal to success."

"Prof. Paul Miluyukoff, leader of the Constitutional Democrats in the Russian Duma and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Revolution, in a speech to the Duma in February, 1916, made statements which corroborate the foregoing English version. The obduracy of Serbia, said he, was likewise due to our insufficient insistence. During a whole year the plan of an Austro-German invasion of Serbia and the possibility of her disastrous defeat were well known. During all this time it was no secret that Bulgaria was getting ready to occupy, in such a contingency, Macedonia. Serbia showed herself yielding only when danger immediately hung over her, but no sooner had the danger temporarily passed away than she at once withdrew her concessions. Five weeks before Bulgaria entered the war, Dr. Radostavoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, frankly and openly declared in an American correspondent of the United Press that Bulgaria demands the restitution of Macedonia, and that at the opportune moment she would not fail to secure her demand."

"That Serbia was fully aware of what the consequences of her obduracy would be is plainly shown by the following statement in a letter written by a prominent Serbian, published in the Serbian Minister's Athens, dated Nov. 7, 1915, that is, three weeks after Bulgaria had declared war against Serbia. 'Fifteen days,' the writer says, 'before the Bulgarians attacked the Serbians, we had concentrated on our frontier 120,000 men against 30,000 Bulgarians.'"

"These statements made by people who cannot be accused of partiality to the Bulgarians, prove that Serbia never made any bona fide concessions to Bulgaria. The foregoing English version of her demands and intentions, and that Serbia, while pretending to negotiate with the Allies and Bulgaria, had massed an army four times bigger than that of Bulgaria on her borders, ready to invade Bulgarian territory. If there was any duplicity or treachery, it certainly was not on the side of Bulgaria."

"The Serbian Minister has been pleased to speak of the Bulgarians as 'modern barbarians.' Calling people such names is not the best way of settling one's case or defending one's cause. Bulgaria began in 1878 her political life as a self-defended state, half a century after Serbia. A comparison between them in regard to national education will bring out prominently the 'barbarism' of the Bulgarians and the culture and civilization of the Serbians. According to the school statistics for the year 1916-17, 76.3 per cent of all the children in Bulgaria liable to compulsory instruction attended school; according to Whitaker's almanack for 1918, school attendance in Serbia does not exceed 25 per cent. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica (eleventh edition) in 1910 only 17 per cent of the population in Serbia could read and write; in Bulgaria in 1905 the percentage of literates was 27.91 per cent, and if we except children up to six years, the percentage would be 34.76. Since 1905 popular education in Bulgaria has advanced so rapidly that of

(Continued on page five, column one)



The Austro-Italian front

Continuing their offensive against General Cadorna's troops, the Austro-Germans have captured Udine and are pressing toward the course of the Tagliamento.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Certain papers seem to be intent on creating the utmost sensation and the limit of "scare" out of the German advance in Italy, which is exactly the intention of the German communiques which are given out for this purpose, and are so obligingly acted upon. The fact is that it is very doubtful if the Germans will commit their armies to the Italian plains, and subject them to the risk of a fate such as that which appears to have overtaken the second Italian army. Whether the eventual Italian stand will be made along the Tagliamento, or whether that river will merely be used to slow up the German progress, whilst the eventual line of resistance is being prepared, remains to be seen, but there is no certainty at all, nor has General Cadorna given any color to the reports that the stand of the Italian armies will necessarily ultimately be made on its banks. It must also not be forgotten that every time Germany embarks on a new and more or less spectacular operation, such as that of the Italian and Riga advances, she places a new strain on her material and reserves of manpower which will become duly apparent when the strain in the real theater of war, in France and Flanders comes. It is not indeed impossible that both the Riga and the Italian advances have had a political rather than a military end, and military maneuvers undertaken for political purposes have quite commonly proved disastrous in the long run.

Meanwhile, Sir Douglas Haig, in spite of the weather conditions, is gradually pushing the enemy, with the least possible loss to himself, over the edge of Passchendaele ridge down into the Flanders plain below. Each new advance bites off a piece of Germany's remaining grip upon the ridge, and so renders her hold upon the rest less secure, whilst all the (Continued on page four, column three)

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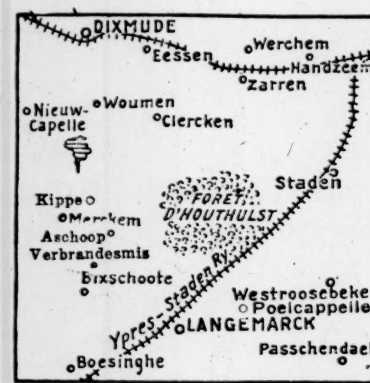
## BIG REFORMATION PROGRAM IS READY

Tremont Temple to Be Scene of Chief Observances in Celebration of Martin Luther's Challenge of Church of Rome

Tremont Temple, Boston, will be the scene tonight of the chief meeting to be held in New England during the celebration of the Protestant Reformation quadricentenary. This meeting, according to the historians, comes on the exact four hundredth anniversary of the notable day in 1517 when the great Sixteenth Century reformer, Martin Luther, challenged the church of Rome by nailing on the door of the Castle Church at Wittenberg his 95 theses against the sale of indulgences.

Tonight's meeting is to be conducted under the auspices of the Greater Boston celebration committee, of which George E. Brock, former head of the Boston School Committee, is chairman, and Mr. Brock is to be the presiding officer.

The program starts at 7:35 p. m. with an organ prelude by J. Hermann Loud of Brookline, organist at the Park Street Church in Boston. Opening exercises include the singing of an anthem and the hymn "A Mighty Fortress," the latter by a large chorus. The program closes with the singing of the official Reformation hymn, "Light." The principal address will be delivered by Dean Charles R. Yawn, D. D., of the divinity school of Yale University. He will discuss "Four Hundred Years of Protestantism." The invocation will be by the Rev. E. K. Weaver of the Presbyterian Church of Waltham, and others who will officiate will be President Lemuel H. Murlin of Boston University, the Rev. Austen K. De Blois, D. D., of the First Baptist Church of Boston, and (Continued on page two, column two)



Scene of British attack

In the Ploeghelde-Westroesebeke region, Sir Douglas Haig's troops have made important gains.

## CAMPS ARE OPENED TO FRATERNITIES

Announcement Comes as First Official Action of War Department—Knights of Columbus Work Unsolicited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a conference at the War Department on Monday, it has been definitely decided that all big fraternal organizations are to partake in the recreational activities for soldiers within the training camps and cantonments. Heretofore, activities for the recreation and social welfare of the soldiers within the camps have been exclusively undertaken by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. The work done by each of the two organizations heretofore has been independently of any official sanction. This bureau is informed by the War Department that each organization tendered its services in the matter of handling recreational activities, but no action was taken by the department. The Knights of Columbus, wanted, and offered to establish social centers in training camps. J. J. Meyers, supreme director of the Knights of Columbus, is reported as having stated that the work done by the Knights of Columbus was done at the request of the Government, or, to be exact, the War Department. The situation was, as Secretary Baker informs The Christian Science Monitor, that the Knights of Columbus proffered their services to the War Department, but that no action has been taken with regard to the matter. So, in spite of the fact that Supreme Director Meyers asserts that the work done by the Knights of Columbus, constructive as it may have been, was at the request of the War Department, it appears on investigation that the efforts of the Knights of Columbus were entirely unsolicited.

Following a conference between Secretary of War Baker and the executive heads of the big fraternal organizations of the country, which was held in the office of the Secretary of War on Monday, and at which Secretary Baker stated he desired to start anew the plans for recreational and other activities, an agreement was reached on Tuesday. This received the unanimous vote of the heads of the fraternities, and met with the approval of the Secretary of War.

This agreement was drafted on Monday night, at the Scottish Rite House of the Temple, by a committee appointed at Monday's conference, comprising George Fleming Moore, sovereign grand commander of the Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, as chairman; Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, representing the Woodmen of the World; Frank C. Goudy, grand sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Supreme Treasurer P. H. Callaghan of the Knights of Columbus; John J. Brown, supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; and (Continued on page five, column five)

## VACCINE RECALLED FOR AN INQUIRY

Antitoxin Institute Takes Step After 125 Persons Have Been Inoculated in St. Paul, Minn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—After 125 persons in St. Paul had been vaccinated with it the National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute at Washington asked the City Health Department to return all the vaccine carrying its label which had been shipped here.

The message said: "Please advise physicians to employ tetanus antitoxin where vaccination has been employed in the past month, especially in cases of severely infected arms; a number of scattering cases of tetanus have been reported following vaccination and in view of the extraordinary conditions we deem it wise to recall all our smallpox vaccine pending a retest and investigation."

There was nothing in the message to indicate that the Antitoxin Institute officers knew who was responsible for the tetanus germs in the vaccine. During the last three days of last week 125 persons here were vaccinated with the vaccine from the Washington Institute and antitoxin serum will be administered, though no tetanus cases have yet been reported here as due to this dose of vaccine.

## ANTI-AM DEFENDED BY F. P. GARLAND

Amendment Passed by Constitutional Convention Declared to Have Been Referred to Prominent Roman Catholics

A public statement of reasons why most of the Roman Catholic delegates in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention voted for the anti-aid amendment, which is now criticized by Cardinal O'Connell, has been issued over the signature of Francis P. Garland of Somerville, a Roman Catholic and secretary of the committee on ratification of the anti-aid amendment. Mr. Garland was formerly president of the Roman Catholic Union of Somerville.

The statement mentions by name four prominent Roman Catholics, including the chaplain of the Federation of Roman Catholic Societies, as among those consulted by the delegates during the deliberations over the anti-aid amendment, and Henry V. Cunningham, president of the federation, is declared to have assented to and approved of the anti-aid amendment in the form in which it passed the convention.

With the advice and consent received, and convinced themselves of the merit of the anti-aid amendment, most of the Roman Catholic delegates felt they were taking the proper course in supporting the amendment, which was adopted by a vote of 275 to 25. Subsequent to the granting of this approval, some critics, among them Cardinal O'Connell and the "Pilot," the official organ of the Roman Catholic diocese of Boston, after several weeks of silence and apparent satisfaction, as Mr. Garland indicates, "seem suddenly to have discovered that some one has been insulted."

Mr. Garland's statement follows: "It was expected that here and there in the Commonwealth some one would rise to offer objection to the anti-aid amendment which was adopted by the Constitutional Convention by the decisive vote of 275 to 25."

"In a convention of so large a membership the opposition of only 25 members can certainly present no real expression of any group of citizens who can find offense in its provisions."

"A clergyman has said the proposed (Continued on page seven, column three)

## MUNITIONS BURNED IN BALTIMORE FIRE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Huge quantities of American munitions were destroyed in a fire on the water front, still burning this morning. Twelve persons are believed to have perished. The money loss is estimated at over \$3,000,000. A second blaze sprang up today in the shops of the railway at Riverside, more than a mile from the piers.

Doubt as to the origin of the fire was removed by statements from the Baltimore & Ohio's guards and firemen stationed at the pier. A few seconds before the flames broke out in five sections of the pier, these men saw what appeared to be rockets going up from half a dozen places. These were followed by muffled explosions and flames. Less than five minutes before the entire structure was in flames the chief watchman had made a complete round of the pier. Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio fixed the loss at \$5,000,000. This is covered partly by the railroad's replacement fund and insurance.

The steamship Kerry Range, which was much damaged, sank, and is now resting at the bottom of the harbor. The Kerry Range was of 5586 tons, British registry, commanded by Captain Howard, and owned by the Furness-Withy Company, Ltd., of London.

## MR. BALFOUR AND BULGARIAN AIMS

Foreign Secretary Tells House of Commons That Great Britain Is Going to Stand by Serbia, Greece and Rumania

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Replying in the House of Commons last night to comments by Mr. Noel Buxton, who spoke of the necessity of assisting the democratic revolution which he declared was proceeding in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, Mr. Balfour declined to be dragged into the controversy at this most critical moment.

"We all wish," he said "to see a new Europe, and if possible, a free Europe, in which there shall not be the elements of future discord arising from unsatisfied national aspirations. Mr. Buxton had said that it would be a misfortune if Bulgaria were left with a grievance at the end of the war. I would like to see Bulgaria and every nation come out of the war without a grievance, because a grievance might be the source of a new war."

"But there are other people I wish to see come out of the war without a grievance, Serbia, Greece, and Rumania, who are our allies and who are fighting valiantly and undergoing great sacrifices. I am intensely desirous that means might be found, when the war is over, by which the Balkan states may live in friendship and form together a force united against aggression from the outside and all prevented from having their life crushed out of them under the oppressive heel of the Turk, but we have not got to such a stage when it becomes a matter of practical and immediate policy. We are bound to our allies by every tie of loyalty."

Therefore, Mr. Balfour concluded, much as he desired that Bulgaria should emerge from the war without a grievance, it must not be bought by betraying those who had thrown everything into the scale of the allied cause and were prepared to fight with the Allies to the end.

In the House yesterday Lord Robert Cecil said his attention had been called to M. Ribot's statement that no proposal for peace will be received without its communication to the Allies and he indicated this was also the British Government policy.

Mr. Bonar Law introduced a new vote of credit for £400,000,000, carrying the war, he said, to January. This was the fourth vote for the current year, bringing the total for the year so far to £1,900,000,000, but there would be another vote during the present session. The figures he would give would be made up to Sept. 29, the middle of financial year.

Dealing with the excess of expenditure over the estimate, he said that in the first period of this year the excess was £22,000,000 per day, which alarmed them all. In the second period of 77 days it was £1,600,000 and the present figures from July 22 to Sept. 29, showed a daily expenditure of £6,414,000, an excess of £1,000,000 over the estimate.

For the whole period from the beginning of the financial year to Sept. 29 the average daily expenditure was £6,648,000, representing an excess over the estimate of £123,700 daily. The army and navy accounted for £500,000 of the excess, miscellaneous services, £300,000, and advances to allies and dominions £341,000.

Mr. Bonar Law warmly acknowledged America's generous help at a moment when her expenditure was greater than that of any other of the allies. The State month by month increasingly engaged in great business and huge amounts were spent on stock (Continued on page two, column seven)

## DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 31, 1917

Business and Finance.....	Page 15-19
Stock Market Quotations.....	15
Moderate Trading in Wool.....	16
Extra Dividend for U. S. Steel.....	16
Railway Earnings.....	16
Rationing Plan for English Wool.....	16
Advance in Swedish Exchange Rates.....	16
Weather Report.....	16
Editorials.....	Page 24
21 October 1917-1917.....	24
The Transcendent Question of Supremacy.....	24
Russia.....	24
The Schuylers.....	24
Notes and Comments.....	24
European War.....	24
Discussion of Bulgaria's War Aims.....	24
German Plotting in Brazil Revealed.....	24
Mr. Balfour and Bulgarian Aims.....	24
Official War Reports.....	24
Colonel Feyler's Views on Russia.....	24
German Peace as Seen in Russia.....	24
Liberty Loan Response an Earnest of Victory.....	24
Shakespeare's Works and the War.....	24
The Adriatic Problem.....	24
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 12
Choosing the Site for the Country House.....	12
It's the Touch of Originality That Counts.....	12
General News.....	Page 10
Army Camps Opened to Fraternal Organizations.....	10
Reformation Meeting at Pageant.....	10
Crumson Version of Treason Trial.....	10
Sea-Going Steel Tugs to be Built at Great Lake Ports.....	10
Registered Women in Boston Number 10,697.....	10
Asks Removal of Lowell License Commissioners.....	10
New England Liberty Loan Committee Issues Statement.....	10
Cambridge Library Hearing.....	10
Food Hoarding to be Checked.....	10
Retail Price of Coal Cut \$1 a Ton in Bangor, Me.....	10
Cambridge Municipal Market a Success.....	10
Causes of Food Wastage Analyzed.....	10
Storage Eggs and the Middleman's Profit.....	10
News of the Water Front.....	10

## APPOINTING OF SENATOR URGED

Wisconsin Governor Says Election Would Not Serve Best Interests of State at This Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—In an official statement that he has issued, E. L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, says that he will call the Legislature in special session in December, in order to ask that body to give him power to appoint a successor to United States Senator Paul O. Huston. The Wisconsin law provides for election, but the executive says that election would not serve the best interests of the State at this time.

"It would merely serve as an excuse for pacifists and antiwar propagandists to fill out the State with their literature and their advocates," says the statement, "all of which would be designed to break down the spirit of cooperation with the National Government, which is absolutely necessary at this time."

If the appointing power is granted Governor Philipp says he will appoint the strongest man in the State. This is taken to mean that he might choose either Charles R. Vanhiz, president of Wisconsin University, or Chief Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, both of whom have been mentioned for the position.

## SIGNOR ORLANDO FORMS A CABINET

List of Members of New Italian Ministry Shows Clericals Have Come Into Line—Baron Sonnino Retains Office

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Signor Vittorio Orlando, Minister of the Interior in the Boselli Government, who agreed to undertake the formation of a cabinet, has taken the oath as Premier and formed a cabinet as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior—Vittorio Orlando.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron Sonnino.

Minister of the Colonies—Signor Colosimo.

Minister of Justice—Signor Sacchi.

Minister of Finance—Signor Meda.

Minister of the Treasury—Francisco Nitti.

Minister of War—General Alfieri.

Minister of the Navy—Vice Admiral Del Buono.

Minister of Munitions—Gen. Alfredo Dall'Olio.

Minister of Public Assistance and Pensions—Signor Bisolati.

Minister of Education—Signor Baraceni.

Minister of Public Works—Signor Dari.

Minister of Agriculture—Signor Milani.

Minister of Commerce and Labor—Signor Cinnelli.

Minister of Posts—Signor Ferrar.

Minister of Transports—Signor Bianchi.

Signor Vittorio Emanuele Orlando is a native of Palermo, became professor of constitutional law there at 23, entered Parliament in 1898, became Minister of Public Instruction in the Giolitti-Tittoni Cabinet in 1908. He subsequently became Minister of Justice, and in the Boselli Cabinet was Minister of Interior. In this post he was criticized in some quarters for slackness in dealing with the internal situation while, on the other hand, he (Continued on page two, column five)

## GERMAN PLOTS TO GAIN GROUND IN BRAZIL REVEALED

Two More Telegrams From Luxemburg to Berlin Made Public by Secretary Lansing—Count Asked for Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has made further disclosures of German-Swedish collusion in Argentina. Two telegrams, signed by Count Luxemburg, asking for U-boats with which to cow South American republics, have been made public by Secretary Lansing. They will be given to the press in Brazil simultaneously, and will be telegraphed from Brazil to Argentina. The telegrams, signed by Count Von Luxemburg, German Minister at Buenos Aires, were sent to the Berlin Foreign Office with the aid of the Swedish legation and the Stockholm Foreign Office.

The dispatches show that Germany was working to obtain a foothold in Brazil. A German plot to violate the Monroe doctrine through consolidating German settlements in the province of Rio Grande do Sol has been long suspected. The Secretary of State's hand was forced in a measure by the statement of the Brazilian minister for foreign affairs this week, according to a press dispatch from Buenos Aires, that Germany had been caught in a plot to invade Brazil.

Secretary Lansing said: "In view of the fact that the substance of certain telegrams addressed by Count Luxemburg to the German foreign office has been published, the Secretary of State makes public the actual text of the telegrams."

"No. 63, July 1917.

"Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people under their veneer are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether after a rupture of relations legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Santiago de Chile."

"No. 69, Aug. 4, 1917.

"I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina—and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of the visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December."

"LUXBURG." The striking feature of these dispatches, in the opinion of officials, is the statement that one of "the political aims" of Germany is "the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina." Count Luxemburg proposed to the German government the visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December.

The German settlement in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sol has been a thorn in the side of the United States Government and those South American governments which realized German ambition and the menace of German colonization on this continent. So widespread is this colonization that the whole state of Rio Grande do Sol is influenced by German sentiment. For years American diplomatic and consular officers in South America have been calling attention to the dangers that lay in German domination of part of Brazil.

Count Luxemburg placed great stress on the visit of a flotilla of German U-boats on this side of the Atlantic as is evidenced by his opinion that "the announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President (of Brazil) would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America." At that time there was danger of war between Brazil and Germany.

It appears that von Luxemburg's policy was a policy of Teutonic force, not only in the matter of torpedoes, Argentine ships without leaving trace, but also in controlling the entire situation in South America by German so-called diplomacy. As usual, trickery and deception were to be companions to this policy of German domination. The U-boat squadron, really to be used to ravage the coasts of South American republics, was apparently to go on the entirely amicable mission of saluting the President of Chile.

Another somewhat surprising aspect of this latest secret correspondence is the confidence which Count von Luxemburg held as to Germany's ability "to carry through our principal political aims in South America." He expressed this confident view as late as Aug. 4 last, and following many indications that South American opinion had grown more and more hostile to the German cause. Diplomats here are curious



to know what Count von Luxburg had his supreme confidence in German success.

There are some indications now that von Luxburg was not altogether mistaken about Argentina. This was his particular field for operations and intrigue, and he apparently felt certain that his Argentine contacts could take care of the Argentine situation regardless of what transpired unfavorable to Germany. There are signs that his plans were deeply laid in Argentina. It is strongly believed that his advance work along this line is now responsible for the attitude of the Argentine Foreign Office in suppressing the incriminating telegrams which Secretary Lansing recently turned over to Ambassador Nason here and which were sent to the Argentine Government.

While there is striking evidence that Germany held Argentina in disdain and proof that plots were made by the Argentine and Swedish legation in Buenos Aires to transmit secret information destined to sink Argentine ships, the tendency among some Argentine officials appears now to protect Count von Luxburg and Germany and Sweden by suppressing the telegrams.

The fact that Brazil has made public disclosures from Count von Luxburg is regarded here as making it virtually impossible for the Argentine foreign office officials to continue their policy of concealing the truth from the Argentine people. The Argentine press demands light on this international duplicity aimed directly at their welfare, and it is believed that the Government will, perforce, respond to this demand.

The latest expose of German intrigue by the State Department is only among many of like character which have been given out for publication from time to time. Although no further official comment is made, other than the giving out of the two incriminating dispatches signed by von Luxburg, it is believed that the State Department will give out other information along the same line from time to time as the occasion demands. It is generally believed, as indications have clearly pointed out, that the State Department at Washington is in possession of many indications of German intrigue based upon actual facts which have not yet been given out.

**Brazil's Plans for the War**  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—In view of Brazil's entrance into the war, plans for intensified military training are being put into effect, although no mobilization measure has been decreed. The garrisons in Southern Brazil, where there is a large German element, have been reinforced. Twenty-two former German sailors have been arrested and taken to San Paulo. All German newspapers and other publications have been seized.

## BOLO FAILS TO OPEN LIBEL CASE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Washington documents relating to the Bolo case have arrived in Paris. Bolo's petition to the examining magistrate for the institution of a libel action against Senator Humbert has been refused on the ground that he cannot proceed with a libel case until the criminal case against himself has been decided.

L'Action Francaise states that M. Deschamps was given an expenditure of 20,000,000 francs on behalf of Germany; 10,000,000 were for the purchase of Le Journal, but the use of which the other 10,000,000 were put is not yet divulged.

## GREEK KING AS A GERMAN SPY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Monday).—King Constantine is revealed, in telegraphic correspondence now being deciphered, as communicating to the Kaiser information received from Allied countries through Greek diplomats. It is also disclosed that the organization and direction of the irregulars which caused General Sarrao so much trouble, was directed from Berlin. The Kaiser sent specific directions as to the supplying of them with arms, etc., and in one case ordered Colonel Mannos to leave Athens immediately and "to devote himself to the rear."

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PACT NOT RATIFIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—According to a Budapest telegram, Dr. Wierker, the Hungarian Premier, announced in the Hungarian Upper House that the period of 20 years agreed upon by the Tisza Government for the Ausgleich with Austria could not be ratified for technical reasons, and that a provisional Ausgleich for 15 months would be substituted, with a view to arranging important questions concerning foreign commercial treaties, and Austro-Hungarian bank concessions. Negotiations were proceeding with Germany, headed for uniform tariffs and free lists of imports.

## NO CASUALTIES NOR DAMAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The War Office states no casualties nor damage were caused by Monday night's air raid. "The enemy machines," the report states, "were unable to penetrate far over England, owing to the activity of our own aircraft, which went up to meet them in spite of a rising gale. All our machines returned safely."

## BIG REFORMATION PROGRAM IS READY

(Continued from page one)

The Rev. E. L. Miller of the St. Mark's English Lutheran Church of Roxbury, following Dean Brown's address, the symbolic pageant, "The Spreading Light," will be produced, under the direction of the pageant committee, of which Dr. Mary Alice Emerson, Ph.D., instructor in English at Boston University, is chairman. Dr. Emerson, who also is literary director of the Boston Playwrights Club, is the author of the pageant. She has written a number of pageants and plays, dealing particularly with religious history, and is known as the author of the Pilgrim tercentenary pageant, "The Faith of Our Fathers," produced last year at Union Congregational Church.

Two hundred Boston people are to take part in the pageant, several professors of Boston University and Harvard College, as well as numerous college students, having been assigned prominent parts. In the scene, clergymen representing many different denominations are to appear.

In the prologue the cast includes the following characters: Life, represented by Miss Helen B. Craigie; Science, Mrs. Edith M. Woods; Art, Mrs. Alice Magregor; Philosophy, Miss Pauline Allen; Authority, George B. Emerson; History, Prof. A. H. Gilmer of Boston University; Prophecy, Prof. Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard College; Truth, Mrs. Marie Ware Laughton; Faith, Mrs. W. C. Pike; Freedom, Mrs. Florence Adams; Unity, Miss Dorothy Manners. Ten people also appear as spirits of Humanity.

A tableau comes in the prologue, in which the following heroes appear: Constantine the Great, Prof. Joseph R. Taylor of Boston University; Joan of Arc, Miss Laura M. York; St. Catherine of Alexandria, Mrs. Edith Porter; Dante, Prof. Arthur W. Weysses of Boston University; Pope Gregory, A. F. Edes; Saxon Slave, Miss Louise Brown; Columbus, M. H. Gulesian.

In the first episode Martin Luther is represented by the Rev. Chellis V. Smith of Somerville, while Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University takes the part of Tetzel and Prof. A. E. Rejall of Boston University represents the Archbishop of Mainz.

Five prominent characters in the second episode are the following: Melancthon, Dr. Nathan R. Woods; Swinck, J. H. Knight; Philip of Hesse, the Rev. L. O. Gates; Oecolampadius, the Rev. Clarence W. Dunham; Bucer, George Tilden.

King Henry VIII is represented in the third episode, by D. M. Staley, while Mrs. Saley takes the part of Katherine of Aragon, and Frank R. Ferrara that of Cardinal Woolsey.

In the fourth episode John Knox is represented by Edwin M. Whitney and Mary Queen of Scots by Mrs. Foss Lampreille Whitney.

Frederick L. Fay appears in the fifth episode as John Robinson, and Peter Ross appears as Mr. Porter, while Mrs. James Geaghan represents Columbia. Three symbolic figures also appear, the North American Indian represented by A. E. Muir, Tyranny by George Gunn and Bigotry by A. F. Roberts.

Cotton Mather makes his appearance in the sixth episode, this character being represented by John P. Whitman, and Mrs. Whitman takes the part of Goody Trueman.

In the seventh episode, Abraham Lincoln is impersonated by Thomas A. Watson, and Secretary Stanton by Clement Hayes.

In the eighth episode numerous Protestant ministers take part, under the leadership of the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, director of the Federation of Churches and also director of the Reformation celebration in Greater Boston. Miss Marie Ware Laughton is the leader in the epilogue, in which the entire cast appears.

## New York Mass Meeting

Carnegie Hall Gathering Having an International Aspect

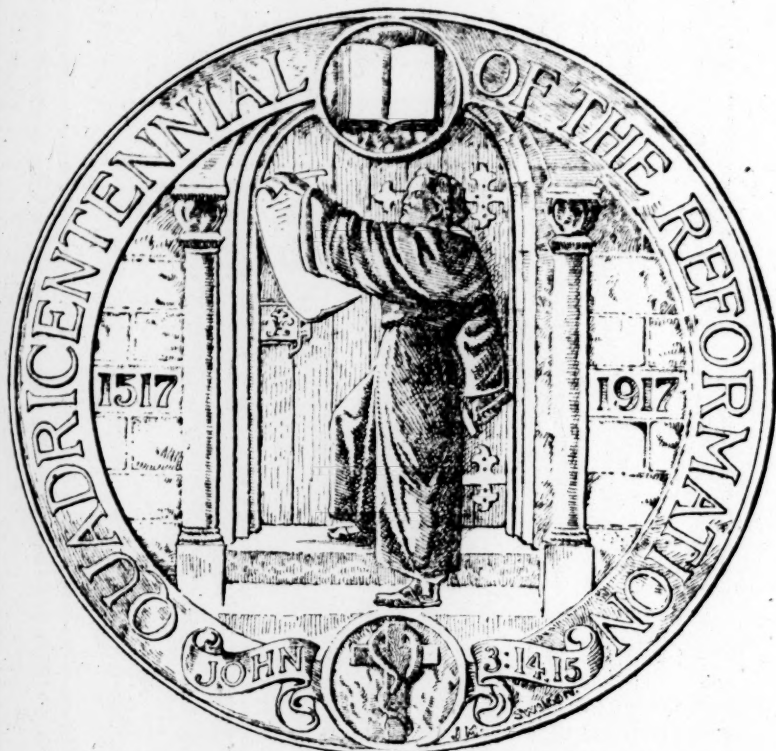
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national climax of the celebration of the quadricentennial of Martin Luther and the Reformation will be marked in this city tonight by a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, when the political, religious and educational effects of Luther and the Reformation will be discussed by Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Dr. J. A. Singmaster of Gettysburg Seminary, and P. F. Claxton, National Commissioner of Education.

The leading feature of the celebration is a bust of Luther, claimed to be the largest in the country. It stands more than seven feet high, and is the work of C. H. Keck. After the exercises the bust will be given to some college for permanent keeping.

The guests tonight will include prominent representatives of the educational, religious, social, civic and business life of the nation, as well as representatives of other nations. Lieut. Gov. Schoenck will appear for the State of New York.

After the orchestra plays Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony, opening remarks will be made by Chairman George D. Boschen, and the invocation will be offered by the Rev. O. H. Pannkoke, chairman of the celebration committee. The chorus and orchestra will then render "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." Luther's Reformation hymn, and Lieut. Gov. Schoenck will discuss the national and historic significance of the meeting. The title of Dr. Singmaster's address will be "Luther the Man of the Centuries." Dr. Claxton will tell of "The Intellectual Significance of the Reformation" and Governor Brumbaugh will relate its political meaning. Dr. W. H. Roberts, chairman of the celebration committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, of America, will also speak.

Princeton University is sending Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth. New York



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Luther medal

University is sending Dr. E. G. Sihler. Columbia University is sending Chaplain R. C. Knox. Yale University has asked Dr. Charles Brown of the Divinity School to represent it.

The Federal Council of Churches in America will be represented by Dr. North, president; the two secretaries, Dr. MacFarland and Dr. Rankin, as well as Dr. Roberts. The International Y. M. C. A. will be represented by F. S. Brockmann, associate secretary, and R. B. Wiler, as well as Dr. R. C. Stevens of Drew Seminary.

The Reformed Church will be represented through its president, Dr. John S. Chamberlain. The Methodist Social Union will be represented by W. K. Van Benschoten. The missionary education movement will be represented by Mr. Hicks. The seminaries and denominational organizations have also decided to be represented. Dr. Fagnan will be present for Union Seminary. A great number of city officials have accepted the invitation to be present. Mayor Michael S. Egan, Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis to represent him, Marcus M. Marks, D. Mathewson, C. F. H. Kracke, L. H. Maibie, Arthur Woods, Haven Emerson, Borough President Pounds, and many other prominent city officials have accepted the invitation to be represented.

The meeting is assuming international aspects through the presence of the representatives of the French Protestant churches that have come to America to bring the greetings of the French Huguenots to American Protestants for the Reformation anniversary celebration. They are MM. G. Lauga and V. Momod. In addition, the Danish delegation at Washington has asked the Danish Consul-General, Bogild, to represent it, and the Swedish Minister has asked the Swedish Consul-General, Magnus Clarholm, to represent him.

At the dinner of the Lutheran Society in this city, Governor Whitman paid a compliment to the patriotism of Lutherans in the United States. He said he knew there were thousands "standing up for the land today" and that there would be many thousands more. "All the work of the Lutheran Church is patriotic," he said, "and for the good of the common people." The Rev. O. H. Pannkoke said that at no time had the thinking power of Protestantism been mobilized to such an extent as was done for this celebration. Dr. F. H. Knobel, pastor of the Church of the Atonement, New York City, spoke on the permanent effect of the celebration.

## Luther Merger Ratified

Action of California Synod Regarded as a Fitting Commemoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Celebrations of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation have been in progress on the Pacific Coast for several days and other important exercises are scheduled for Oct. 31 and Nov. 4. Some of the larger demonstrations in memory of this historic event have been held in the form of meetings in Portland and Seattle in the Northwest and meetings and sermons in Lutheran and other churches in San Francisco and Oakland.

Large interdenominational meetings with speakers from the East have been arranged for Oct. 31 in Oakland and Nov. 4 in San Francisco. At these meetings the significance of the Reformation in its various aspects, with its effects upon the religious and political freedom of the world will be brought out.

At the meeting of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the synod of California, a branch of the general synod of the Lutheran church, which was held recently in this city, the proposed merger of the three general Lutheran bodies, the general synod, the general council and the united synod of the South, was ratified and the sentiment was expressed that this act of unification constituted a fitting commemoration of the Reformation.

## Anniversary Medal

Luther's Reformation Commemorated by Symbolical Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A medal has been struck by the Lutherans of this city to commemorate the Reformation anniversary. It is of bronze and is designed to be symbolical of the occasion.

On the one side is depicted Martin Luther nailing the 95 theses to the

church door at Wittenberg, with the words "Quadricentennial of the Reformation" encircled the model and the dates 1517-1917 on either side of the door. The reference, John 3:14, 15 is at the foot of the design and an open Bible above.

On the reverse is a head of Luther, and surrounding it is the title of the hymn, of which he wrote both words and music, namely "Ein Feste Burg ist Unser Gott—A Mighty Fortress is Our God."

## LUTHER EXHIBIT AT WELLESLEY

College Shows Collection of Books and Pictures Relating to the Reformation

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A fine collection of books and pictures relating to Luther and the Reformation is at present on exhibition in the Wellesley College library. A great many of these were given by its founders, Mr. and Mrs. Durant, others were donated by friends, and the remainder were purchased from the library fund.

Rare sketches by Dürer afford a splendid opportunity for Sixteenth Century character study. They include delineations of Emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII, King of England; the Dutch scholar and humanist, Erasmus, Frederick, Elector of Saxony and staunch protector of Luther; Albert of Brandenburg, of the Hohenzollern family, elating over the indulgence returns of his diocese; Philip Melancthon, friend of Luther and fellow reformer; and lastly, the Martin Luther himself.

A few colored postal cards serve to point out the places of most importance—concerning Luther: the Castle Church, where he preached; the great hall of the University, showing Luther's huge desk, ornately carved and decorated, from which he preached; and the Luther Oak, where the zealous reformer burned the Pope's bull in 1520. Distinctive views of the magnificent Wartburg castle of Frederick of Saxony, situated on the top of a forest clad hill just outside of Eisenach—Luther's childhood home—completes the set. It was to this castle that Luther's friends spirited him away at the time of the Edict of Worms. An original print of a typical indulgence, signed by one of the high bishops, is shown.

A curious lot of worn books, mostly with wooden covers in parchment or pig skin, is displayed. Luther's German Bible of 1545, a last edition, revised by himself, is a rare example of one of the large volumes, with highly colored illustrations in bright medieval tones, and many pen sketches, by Cranach. A Latin Bible, printed at Basle in 1479 is the earliest copy in the collection. It is in the Gothic letters with illuminated initials, and it is said to be the first Bible which, instead of a colophon, contains the verse "Finitus est Liber," etc. Mr. Durant secured this book, with a few others, for Wellesley College, from the library of a German pastor, A. Orntien-Börtzon, at Mecklenburg-Schwern.

A large volume of Luther's translation of the Bible, 1564, bound in wooden boards, covered with vellum, and illustrated by Jobst Ammon; the first edition of "The Augsburg Confession," 1530, the next edition at Wittenberg, 1531, and the third at Erturt, 1532; the fourth volume of "Luther's Complete Works," published in 1570, noted for its important commentary on Galatians; a handbook of pious prayers with the Passionals, to which Luther has added a new calendar, this copy dated 1542, belonging to Luther's close friend Melancthon, and marked with his Greek and Latin notes, and other volumes containing tracts of Luther and other German reformers, first editions from 1524 on, complete the group of books by Martin Luther in the exhibition. There are still others by contemporary writers in the exhibit.

The most significant book of this collection for Wellesley may be said to be the Latin Bible, printed at Basle, 1544, and owned by Melancthon, with a quotation from Gregory Nazianzen on the inside cover in the handwriting of Melancthon. This book was specially bought by Mr. Durant for the college, and is always read from at every commencement exercise.

## FOOD CRISIS IN RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Bakhmatoff of Russia has stated that the food crisis is the greatest menace to the new freedom of his country.

## SIGNOR ORLANDO FORMS A CABINET

(Continued from page one)

recently came under fire from the extreme Socialists for his vigor in dealing with what purported to be food riots at Turin, but which, he declared, developed a political character. As to the war, he stated shortly after Italy's entry, that Italy's war, while national in one sense, was inextricably bound up with and welded to the international war, and he has been a strong supporter of acting in the closest cooperation with the Allies, fighting the war and making peace in common. It will be noted from the list of ministers that the clericals have come into line with Baron Sonnino, Signor Neda, the Finance Minister being, in fact, one of the first to congratulate Baron Sonnino on his recent speech in the Chamber.

## Quick Aid for Italy

United States Government Grants Large Additional Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While there has been considerable speculation as to the aid the United States will lend to Italy, it has not been disclosed in government circles that the United States is to send troops to Italy. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, on behalf of the United States yesterday turned over to the Italian Government an official credit of \$200,000,000, making a total of \$485,000,000. This measure of relief had the effect of greatly encouraging Italy's official representatives in this country. The fact that it had been granted was immediately cabled to Rome and it is believed will hearten the Italian Government and the rank and file of the Italian people.

The Italian situation was discussed by President Wilson and his advisers on Tuesday's cabinet meeting, discussion touching immediate military aspects and the extension of assistance by the Allies. Furnishing of supplies, especially coal, badly needed for Italian munition factories, is said to be regarded as this country's sphere of immediate action.

While the Administration shares regret and concern over initial success of the Teutonic drive, high officials here are said to reject the opinion, advanced in some quarters, that events in Italy can become decisive of the war or even an important turning point. It is felt that setbacks in Italy will act as a spur rather than a discouragement, both upon Italy and the other allies. There is no apprehension that Italy will break down or weaken in adherence to the common cause against Germany.

Word that the British artillerymen with the Italian Army had brought their guns through the retirement without the loss of a battery was welcomed today as indicating that General Cadorna's men were holding their organization in the face of the smashing Austro-German assaults. The British guns are all "heavies"—big pieces that it takes time to withdraw. If all of them have been saved American officers think there is every reason to believe that much of the Italian artillery vital to defense in a final stand also has been brought back.

This Government has already extended a large loan to the Italian Government, and, of as great and even greater practical value, has just decided to place at Italy's disposal, 25 ships, which have been placed at her disposal to carry foodstuffs for her hungry civilian population. Russia view with Italy on Tuesday in the attention of government officials, because of the absence of any aggressive movement on the part of the Russian Army to take advantage of the removal of men and guns from the Russian to the Italian fronts. This withdrawal of man and gun power, dispatches received at Washington indicate, is far greater than was at first supposed, and there has been a lesser withdrawal of forces on the Western front, where operations are at a standstill, to concentrate on the Italian drive.

Speculation on this point centered about the indication it may give of the willingness of Russia to continue to take an active part in the war. So far as the Russian front was strongly protected by the Germans and Austrians. It was not believed that the Russian Army, even if it desired to do so, was equipped adequately to offer a sturdy resistance. But with the weakening of the forces of the Central Powers in that region, some observers believe

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that Russia could be valuable in diverting a portion of the forces now plunging into Italy if her army would take advantage of the situation.

## Italy Ambassador Plea

Count Di Celleri Tells of Need of His People for Food Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a statement that he has issued, Count V. Macchi Di Celleri, the Italian Ambassador, has expressed the hope of his people that food pledge week in the United States will be a success. Italy's plucky stand against the Austro-German forces has aroused the sympathy of all the Allies and quickened the determination to rush aid to her. The chief help the United States can send will be food.

Count Di Celleri makes his appeal not only to American-born citizens but to Italian-born men and women in the United States to follow the example of those still in Italy in thrift and frugality.

Count Di Celleri's statement is as follows:

"The organizer of the commission for relief in Belgium succeeded so wonderfully that now a greater and more difficult task has been imposed upon him, involving the destinies of humanity. This task is made harder by the fact that, notwithstanding the resources of the United States, the problem of conservation of food has to be worked out and expanded over a vast continent which hitherto has known no rules of limitation. But so great an organizer and a man of such power can accomplish noble aim when dealing with a people of general ideas—people ready to make sacrifices for the common cause.

"No people can understand better than we Italians the task that confronts Mr. Hoover. Italy has led the way in self-sacrifice by imposing rationing on her people—even upon the fighting soldiers. The extent of this sacrifice should be understood throughout the United States; in Italy, where even in ordinary times the consumption of meat is at the minimum, the sale of meat now is prohibited altogether for two days of the week; the ration of sugar has been reduced to 17½ ounces a month for each person. The bread allowance has been reduced for the workman to 21 ounces a day (for the civil population to half this amount), and even to the fighting soldiers the quantity has been reduced from 26 ounces a day to 21 ounces.

"People who have resorted to such measures are well qualified to appreciate the plans of the United States for the saving of foodstuffs, and to realize how imperative it is for everybody to collaborate promptly and fully with Mr. Hoover in the tremendous task to be performed for the nations and for their armies.

"Through the efficient cooperation of all who live in this country a satisfactory solution of the food problem of the world will surely be reached; and I have no doubt that the qualities of thrift and frugality which have been characteristic of the Italian colonies in America will prove an asset to this country in its great and noble fight for the common cause of justice and democracy.

(Signed) "V. Macchi Di Celleri, Italian Ambassador."

## Gift to Italian War Fund

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Italian citizens in the Argentine Republic cabled the Italian Government today that a fund of 1,000,000 lire had been raised by them and was en route as a gift to the Government to be expended in repelling the Austro-German invaders.

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## MR. BALFOUR AND BULGARIAN AIMS

(Continued from page one)

which it was absurd to treat as an expenditure which could not be recovered.

He had decided not to make a supplementary budget, after careful inquiry from the point of view of their policy that at end of the financial year there ought to be sufficient taxation, without counting excess profits, to bear the normal expenses of the country.

The position in the second half of the year, from the standpoint of dead-weight expenditure, would not be quite so favorable as in the first half. Among the main causes of increased war office expenditure Mr. Bonar Law mentioned the aviation program and the forward move in Flanders.

The national debt Sept. 29 was £1,900,000,000. Advances to the Allies were £1,100,000,000 and to the dominions £160,000,000. The increase of debt due to the war was £3,000,000,000. The Germans did not publish figures in the same straight way, but they had raised £470,000,000, which represented a new debt and had raised none of their expenditure by taxation. One alarming thing was the steady growth of expenditure, which would continue while the war lasted.

The German rulers certainly knew the terrible burden the war would leave on them and the need of reducing it out of taxation. They had not done so, fearing the effect of taxation on the people. Great Britain could bear the burden longer than they could. If war ended tomorrow, the British present taxation revenue would cover the Government's normal expenses. The Germans, however, must either at once have an immense new loan or levy new taxation totaling hundreds of millions. England's burden would be heavy, but relatively lighter than at the end of the Napoleonic wars. If, however, the Allies did not secure their aims and competition in armaments continued, the burden would be heart-breaking.

Mr. McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, followed.

## Britain's Standard Ships

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday that five standard ships were built, completed and entered into service up to Oct. 25, each approximately 5200 tons gross. One had been lost. Between Oct. 25 and Dec. 31 18 standard ships would be completed, of which 16 would be approximately 5200 tons gross each, one of 2000 tons gross and one of 2000 tons gross. It was added that these figures were only partial and, therefore, misleading.

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## A COMPROMISE ON ADRIATIC PROBLEM

Only Possible Solution for Differences Between Italy and Serbia, Says Writer in Article on the Jugo-Slav Question

Rome, Italy.—The "Unità," in one of its articles by "G. S." on the vexed question of the relations between Italy and the proposed future Jugo-Slav State outlines a possible compromise on the territorial question. The article begins by saying that all people with good sense in Italy admitted now that Italy ought not to oppose the formation of a Serbo-Croatian-Slovene State. The only opposition came from the Clerical and Giolittian papers and the one Prussian newspaper in Italy (the latter phrase being obviously intended to refer to the Nationalist Idea Nazionale). The problem was not easy of solution because no division existed in the regions of the Eastern Adriatic, between the territory inhabited by the Italians and that inhabited by the Slavs, and the two nationalities were mixed almost everywhere. The bad feeling between the Italians and Slavs, which has been fomented during the last half century by the Austrian Government, has been a disturbing element in all the discussions. Further confusion arose from the efforts of commercial interests in some of the ports, which disguised their desires to obtain certain rights under an apparent regard for military and national consideration. One point had been settled by the diplomacy of the Entente; the Adriatic problem could only be solved by a compromise between Italy and Serbia.

The convention of London, held in April 1915 between representatives of Italy, Russia, England and France decided, if rumor was correct, that the eastern State should have Fiume, the coast of Croatia, Central and Southern Dalmatia from Spalato downwards and the islands of Braza, Curzola and Leda. Italy would have all the other islands, Venezia Giulia and an enclave on the continent including the districts of Zara and Sebenico as far as Trau. Serbia, had not been represented at this meeting nor, as far as it was known, had she yet accepted this arrangement. The negotiations between Sonnino and Pashitch were intended to find some means by which Italy and Serbia could settle the question, already decided between Italy and the Great Powers of the Entente.

The same Clerical, Giolittian, Nationalist and Italian-Slavophile groups, which had vainly endeavored to prevent the national unification of the Southern Slavs, were working today to prevent an agreement between Italy and Serbia. With this end in view they arrogantly demanded that Serbia should renounce all her claims to Dalmatia and even to the whole coast of the Adriatic if she hoped for the good will and protection of Italy. Their efforts, however, were reduced to impotency by the fact that the Italian Government, by the Convention of London, had shown itself convinced that Italian interests could be safeguarded by a conciliatory solution. If the Italian Government or, in other words, a man like Sonnino, whom no one could accuse of haste or imprudence, were to declare today that the proposed compromise no longer satisfied him, that he regretted having conceded any point and now demanded everything, it was evident that the Government would look like a capricious child and would bring down upon itself every one's condemnation. It must be remembered that the compromise of April, 1915, was made at a time when it seemed as if the intervention of Italy in the war would bring about the complete victory of the Entente over Germany in the course of a few months. At that time, therefore, Italy could get all she asked for. However, the Italian Government knew how to be prudent; it understood that the agreement between Italy and the Southern Slavs was a vital necessity for both of them as against the power of Germany, and understood that if it pulled the cord too tight, this union between the two Adriatic nations would be impossible. Today, after two years of war, when the German military power had been proved so much more difficult to beat than the most pessimistic had suspected, and the need for strengthening all the forces, however small, which were needed for the struggle, was clear to every one, could Italy reasonably put forward greater claims than those of April, 1915? It must not be supposed from this that the convention of 1915 was not to be touched.

In some newspapers the Adriatic problem was definitely settled. Baron Sonnino had only to present the paper ready for signature to Mr. Pashitch and tell him to take it or leave it. This appeared to the writer to be a mistake. If the Convention of London was to be taken as the basis of Italian-Serbian negotiations, it was clear that this convention was susceptible of noteworthy improvements even in the interests of Italy. In fact, it was faulty in Italian eyes, because it abandoned the Italian nucleus of Fiume and the Italians scattered throughout Southern and Central Dalmatia in Slav territory without any international guarantee of cultural liberty or legal equality. Besides, while it left the Slavs the two ports of Fiume and Spalato, indispensable to the economic well-being of Croatia, Bosnia, and Serbia, it did not guarantee the port of Trieste against possible competition by means of artificial tariffs and the railway system behind Fiume. Italy would evidently be justified if she asked Serbia for a revision of the convention of April, 1915.

The traditional autonomous constitution of the municipality of Fiume should be guaranteed to Italy; the Italians in the Dalmatian territory assigned to Serbia should be assigned by international

agreement the right to their own schools and to the use of their own language in the courts and in the sphere of administration, and the railways from Trieste and Fiume, respectively, should be regulated by international agreement, thus rendering any artificial competition impossible.

Besides the compromise of April, 1915, by giving Italy the districts of Zara and Sebenico, obliged her, in case of war, to keep large numbers of men in this corner far from every base and would necessitate the employment of a great many ships to supply their needs. In case of war, they ought, on the other hand, to be of defending Trieste and Istria, their two vital points, against attacks by land, and the removal of all the forces from that northern frontier to defend another frontier in the center of the Adriatic, coupled with providing for the safety of the Valona territory, would mean an unjustifiable and dangerous weakening. General Corbi, who in the pages of the Nuova Antologia, claimed the whole eastern coast for Italy, from Trieste to Antivari, had to recognize that, in case of war, Italy would have to abandon the continent and stand firm on the island; therefore, the islands and not the main land were essential for assuring the dominion of the seas and the safety of the coasts.

Besides the population of the district of Zara and Sebenico, with the exception of the city of Zara, were preponderantly Slav, and would be subjected against their will by Italy, who would be obliged to take repressive measures, making herself a second Austria. On these points Italy might make some concessions, asking reciprocal concessions on those questions in which the compromise of 1915 was disadvantageous to her. If, for instance, Italy demanded that the Municipality of Zara should, by international agreement, be given an autonomous constitution similar to that of Fiume, a good third of the Italian inhabitants would be assured of their national liberty. Other stipulations could also be made for other Italian nuclei, similar in nature to the guarantees which would be given by Italy to the Slavs of Trieste, Istria and other places.

By abandoning all claims to territorial occupation on the continent and all the islands without strategic value, Italy would have the right to ask in return not only the naval bases which would assure her dominion in the middle Adriatic—Pola and Valona would secure her on the higher and lower Adriatic—but also the neutralization of all the east coast of the Slav islands from Fiume to Antivari. The Italian naval bases in this case would remain unarmored as long as Slavia loyally maintained the neutralization agreement. They would be the guarantee of Italian safety should Italo-Slav relations become clouded and the neutralization agreement consequently be violated.

This was only one of the reciprocal concessions which might be made by Italy and Serbia with perfect dignity and to their mutual advantage. If the agreement did not succeed, Italy would still have with her France, England and Russia who were bound by the convention of 1915. It was anything but a misfortune that the Serbian Government had not taken part in the London convention, for it found itself confronted by the greater European Powers of the anti-German coalition rather than by Italy alone. In view of the frantic exasperation of many Slav nationalists—twin brothers in Prussianism to certain Italian nationalists—the Serbian Government might justify its own reasonableness to these extravagant thinkers by pleading the necessity for keeping on good terms not only with Italy, but with the great Allied Powers. It was important that the Italian Government should not consider 'the compromise of April, 1915, as perfection, or ignore it and make demands for the whole of Dalmatia and the Adriatic. The course it should adopt was to take the convention of 1915 as the starting point and rectify, in the interests of both Italy and Serbia, those defects which made it imperfect, and so arrive at the definite solution of the difficulties which every one desired.

### BRESSON'S LETTER TO THIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—In June, 1886, a letter was written to Thiers, at that time President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the French representative in Berlin, Bresson, in which he described a conversation which he had had with the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ancillon. This man belonged to an originally French emigrant family but, as M. De Lanza de Laborie remarks in the note which he contributes to the Journal des Debats, except for his name, had lost every French characteristic. His point of view was wholly Germanic, as will be seen. In the course of the conversation in question, Ancillon had expressed the opinion that the creation of an independent Belgium was for England a mere fool's proviso. Bresson's letter goes on: "I pointed out that the neutrality of Belgium was a guarantee at least as reliable as the combination formed by the Kingdom of the Low Countries." M. Ancillon exclaimed: "In time of peace, yes! but in war! One knows very well what becomes of treaties, and one can say to Belgium of her neutrality: 'Le bon billet, qu'a la Chatre.' 'Yet, monsieur,' I replied, 'it seems to me that a treaty which affirms neutrality is drawn up in prevision of a time of war, and I cannot agree to its being held so cheap.' 'I have nothing more to say,' he then said, 'but I know what I think.' (Mess. nov. acq. fr. 26,693.) This letter was discovered by M. De Lanza de Laborie among the manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale. As he remarks, it was written 80 years ago, at the very time when the Prussian Government was affirming its signature to the international guarantee of that Belgian neutrality which it already derided. For the 'billet de la Chatre' was not the 'scrap of paper' of a later period?

## GERMAN VERSION OF TREASON TRIAL

Soukhomlinoff Evidence as Presented to the People of Germany Is Examined by the Author of "J'accuse"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Freie Zeitung of Berne has published as a supplement an examination by the author "J'accuse" of the German version of the evidence adduced at the Soukhomlinoff trial, and of the case which the German authorities have built upon it.

"It is not easy," the writer observes, "to obtain from the mass of contradictory and obscure newspaper reports a clear conception of the statements made by the accused and by the witnesses. Not only is the text of these statements given in the most varied forms, but dates are deliberately altered and confused; indeed, the Wolff Bureau even draws deductions from the reports of the trial which—as regards both events and dates—conflict diametrically with reports published by the Bureau itself. 'Let us endeavor first to give the facts as represented by the reports that have appeared in the German press.'

"On July 29, partial mobilization was ordered in the four South Russian army corps districts of Kieff, Kasan, Moscow and Odessa, and all governments were officially informed of the fact (see German White Book, page 10). On July 31 General Janushkevitch, the Russian chief of staff, had an audience of the Tzar, and obtained his signature to an ukase for the complete mobilization of the Russian army. The object of the previous partial mobilization against Austria was stated by the chief of staff in his evidence to be 'to frighten Austria-Hungary.' The reasons he gave the Tzar for the general mobilization were as follows: 'It is absolutely necessary to reveal our attitude definitely not only to Austria, but also to Germany, who is at her back. We were well aware that the Tzar could not now refrain from mobilization, for Germany knew that our military fighting program would be complete in 1918, and that she must therefore make use of the intervening period. (See report dated Sept. 3.)

"The chief of staff presented the mobilization order signed by the Tzar to the Cabinet meeting held the same day. About 11 o'clock at night Janushkevitch was called up on the telephone by the Tzar. The latter asked whether general mobilization could not be abandoned and partial mobilization against Austria be allowed to stand; he—the Tzar—had received a telegram from the Emperor Wilhelm in which the latter pledged his word of honor that the relations between Russia and Germany should remain friendly if general mobilization were not declared. (This telegram can only be that of the Emperor Wilhelm sent at 1 a. m. on July 30, and printed as item 23 in the White Book, but which refers only to the mobilization ordered against Austria-Hungary the day before, and contains no mention of general Russian mobilization. The latter is mentioned for the first time in the Emperor Wilhelm's telegram sent at 2 p. m. on July 31. (Hence the obscurity of the German version is already noticeable.)

"Janushkevitch informed the Tzar on the telephone that recall of the general mobilization order would be 'extremely difficult,' and accompanied by 'catastrophic consequences.' The same night the chief of staff went to M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and convinced him also that for technical reasons it was impossible to revoke the general mobilization. The next morning, July 31, Sazonoff had an audience of the Tzar, and at 4:30 p. m. there took place a conference between Sazonoff, Soukhomlinoff and Janushkevitch which ended with the decision that 'there is no possibility of revoking the general mobilization,' as this would 'entail ruin for Russia.'

"This account of the chief of staff was supplemented by the evidence of the accused Minister for War himself. The Tzar, he said, telephoned to him, as well as to the chief of staff, that same night of July 30-31 (given, as we shall see later, in a Wolff report as the night of July 30), and demanded the revocation of the general mobilization order. The Minister for War also replied by telephone that such a revocation was 'impossible,' 'technically impossible to execute,' and so on. After the Tzar's telephonic conversations with the two men in question, they discussed the matter with each other—also over the telephone—and decided to do nothing for the moment at least, but rather to wait until the next morning. The next morning the Minister for War 'deceived' (belong) the Tzar—according to the German reports he stated this expressly in court—by making him believe that only a partial mobilization in the four southern districts was taking place. The Minister for War, concluded his evidence with the words: 'Fortunately, the Tzar was brought round to another way of thinking that same day, and was thanked for the way in which the mobilization had been carried out, otherwise I should have been in prison long ago.'

"In addition to this main point reference is also made (i. e. in the German press) to the conversation between the Russian chief of staff and the German military attaché (on July 29), in the course of which the Russian official is alleged to have made false statements on his word of honor concerning the stage reached by the Russian mobilization. I have already discussed this incident in detail in 'J'accuse,' page 163, and in 'The Crime,' page 341, and must refer readers to the view set forth there. The evidence now given by M. Janushkevitch agrees in all essential points with the

account in the German White Book (page 11), so that the arguments given in my books also apply to the present evidence. As the partial mobilization against Austria on July 29 was officially announced to Berlin and Vienna (see White Book, page 10), it is inconceivable that the chief of staff could have denied this fact in conversation with the German military attaché on the afternoon of the same day. The main point of the statements then made by the chief of staff was practically this: that the partial mobilization was 'no hostile act against Germany.' . . . that Russia intended to maintain friendly relations with Germany. . . . that Russia was pursuing no aggressive aim against Germany.' (This is Janushkevitch's present evidence.)

"The truth of this declaration is confirmed by the fact of what at that time was merely the partial mobilization against Austria. As to the exact time of this partial mobilization, Janushkevitch's evidence agrees exactly in this respect with the report of the German military attaché (White Book, page 11): Up to 3:30 in the afternoon (of July 29), when the conversation took place, the mobilization against Austria, although decided upon, had not been proclaimed; hence the chief of staff cautiously supplemented his truthful declaration that the mobilization was 'not yet in progress' by the remark that 'he could not vouch for the future.' (White Book, page 11.)

## SPAIN INCREASES IRON PRODUCTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Some figures that have recently become available show a gratifying and promising increase in the Spanish production of iron, which has been greatly intensified as the result of the war. The production is still far from the 1,500,000 tons of pig iron per annum which is looked upon as desirable, but it is increasing. Reliable statistics show that in 1913 the smelting of iron ore amounted to a total of 445,000 tons, distributed as follows: Vizcaya, Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, 285,000 tons; Fabrica de San Francisco, 36,000; Bolueta, 3,000; total 324,000 tons.

Alava—Vitoria, 3,000 tons.  
Guipuzcoa—Vera y Elgoibar, 8,000 tons.  
Santander—Nueva Montana, 45,000 tons.  
Oviedo—Moreda-Gijon, 20,000 tons; Mieres y Quiros, 20,000; Duro-Felguera (much interfered with by strikes), 25,000; total, 65,000 tons.  
Since then the following increases have been definitely established: Nueva Montana de Santander (pig), 45,000 tons; Altos Hornos de Vizcaya (pig), 40,000 tons. In addition to these the following output will be established in the course of the next few months: Altos Hornos de Vizcaya (pig), 35,000 tons; Fabrica de San Francisco (Mudela), 35,000; Duro-Felguera, 45,000. Total, 200,000 tons. The production of steel having increased from 80,000 to 130,000 tons, it is reckoned that the total production of iron and steel in the current year will reach some 775,000 tons. In the circumstances this is considered a remarkable achievement.

In this connection it is interesting to compare the Spanish importation and exportation figures for iron in the last three years. In 1914 the value of the iron ore exported was 67,000,000 pesetas, in 1915 it was 49,000,000 pesetas, and in 1916 it was 56,000,000 pesetas. The exportation figures for iron pyrites for the three years were 33,000,000, 29,000,000 and 35,000,000 respectively. For iron in ingots they were 2,750,000, 7,500,000 and 4,500,000. The importations for the same three years have been classified as follows: Rails, 339,000 pesetas, 900,000 pesetas, 163,000 pesetas; bars, not polished, 3,049,000, 785,000, 735,000; plates and sheets, not polished, 2,205,000, 1,352,000, 1,519,000; bars, plates and sheets, polished etc., 1,201,000, 912,000, 725,000; plates and sheets, tinued, 846,000, 631,000, 4,676,000; wheels and blocks, 2,426,000, 509,000, 1,182,000; domestic utensils of sheet iron, polished, enameled and tinued, 4,235,000, 1,863,000, 1,581,000.

In any consideration of such figures as these the wide fluctuations and peculiar circumstances of home and foreign supply and demand during the war period have to be reckoned with. Estimates have recently been made of the quantity of unmined iron ore in Spain, and the amount is placed at 700,000,000 tons, which is capable of yielding about 50 per cent of metal. Most of it is to be found in the provinces of Leon and Teruel, which have approximately 150,000,000 tons and 130,000,000 tons respectively. In fairly large quantities, however, it is fairly well distributed throughout the provinces. It is reckoned that in Vizcaya there are 70,000,000 tons, in Lugo 65,000,000, in Oviedo 55,000,000, in Aragon 40,000,000, in Seville 35,000,000, and Almeria, Malaga and Sanchi have about 25,000,000 tons each. On an average some 9,000,000 tons per year are mined, and about half of this quantity is obtained in the province of Vizcaya, where more intensive development of the mining industry has been carried on than in other parts. Spain looks to a fuller exploitation of her mines for most of her gains in the future.

### SPANISH EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Several committees of agriculturists in the east of Spain have as called to The Christian Science Monitor, decided to proceed to Madrid to demand of the Government that certain prohibitions in regard to exports shall be withdrawn.

## COLONEL FEYLER'S VIEWS ON RUSSIA

Military Critic Declares That While Future of New Republic Is Not Without Hope, Present Is Far From Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Colonel Feyler begins an article in the Journal on present conditions in Russia by saying that while the future of Russia is not without hope, it must be admitted that the present is far from encouraging. This page of history is one of the darkest if not the darkest of the whole war. It shows a nation materially among the strongest showing itself one of the weakest, the least capable of resistance against its enemies. Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania do not get tired of fighting, they have lost nearly all that which constitutes a state materially, their territory, their people, their seat of government. The Belgian and Serbian authorities are in foreign countries having no other communication with the nations which they represent; nevertheless, these nations exist and they act with all their available strength, and this strength is shown in the vigor of their actions. They still possess the essential thing—the wish to live. This insures their existence and the fact that every one, enemies and friends, can count on them.

Russia presents a very different picture. The invasion has had little effect upon her. She possesses immense territories, infinitely greater than those she has lost; her population is enormous, affording material resources for her armies very superior to those of the German Empire, and sufficient in any case, even with her limited means of organization, to hold the German armies in check. Her capital is not taken, it is only threatened and her Government has the choice of an excellent seat. To sum up, today as yesterday, she remains a materially powerful State. That, however, does her no good since she lacks the essential thing. She has no longer the wish to live which implies the wish to resist the enemy. For all practical purposes she does not count. Belgium and Serbia no longer exist, in fact, but they exist in spirit, and this makes them ready to act the moment that their great allies help them with material means. Russia still exists, in fact, with powerful means at her disposal, but she has not the strength to use those means, and she does not profit by those placed at her disposal by her allies. This may be said without any intention of reproaching her. It is quite probable that the Russians are committing suicide from perfectly natural causes, which it was hardly possible for them to avoid. Many people make much use of the word democracy today, so much so that they imagine that the form alone is sufficient to create the thing. It is a great mistake. Just as you must catch your hare in order to cook it, so to make a democracy there must be democrats. In order to be a democrat, one must begin by getting rid of that part of individualism which has no place in democracy, since it is a collective form of government, that of all for all. Every one, then, must possess sufficient political development, a sufficient realization of the needs of the community, and it follows, a sufficient degree of philosophical culture to give up, for the general benefit, exclusively personal interests and satisfactions. In other words, every one must adapt himself to the needs of a democracy and in this way find his own interest and his own satisfaction. How could this be in Russia when in the oldest democracies this process of adaptation, which goes forward with the slowness of all evolution, is not complete? In Russia, less than elsewhere, democracy cannot make force marches, and that for more reasons than can be given in a newspaper article. An obvious one is that Russia is too big to be able to become a single

republican democracy all in a moment. When, in 1789, the French Directory tried to make little Switzerland into a united republic, it roused all the Swiss to opposition, and tranquility was only restored when Bonaparte understood that a return to federalism was the only possible plan for a democracy composed of Swiss, Latins and Germans.

If such was the case in a territory as limited as Switzerland, what can be said about Russia? How are these millions of individuals to be united in an equal feeling of personal disinterestedness, when they have no developed philosophical culture in common and when 75 per cent of them are illiterate? How, for instance, are the people of the Ukraine and the Finns to be made to think alike? Imagine the result of a western empire which had united for centuries under the scepter of an absolute sovereign, Italy, Spain, France and the Low Countries, being suddenly compelled to replace this scepter with a collective government. How could the Calabrians suddenly make friends with the inhabitants of Amsterdam, and how could the Catalans, already impatient of the Spanish military régime, unite their regional aspirations with those of the Dutch? Imagine this western republic to be ill-educated, and at war with the East. There would be only one way of preserving the 'union sacrée' behind the front which is indispensable to the combatants, and that would be to give up the inappropriate extreme democratic form and replace the vanished scepter by a Korniloff or a Kerensky and, though still perhaps to some extent a democrat, would wield the sword in no ineffectual manner. He might become a democrat if he could on the return of peace.

From a military point of view, the sight of Russia presents an even more striking lesson. It brings out the essential character of the wars of democracy, which show that the resistance of the army is derived from the moral resistance of the people. The German troops have been incapable of conquering in any real sense of the word, that is to say, of breaking the will of even the weakest of their adversaries, and of imposing peace upon them. On the other hand, if one considers the situation in Russia, the conclusion is reached, that if the German troops have not imposed peace upon her, it is because they are too exhausted to discover where this could be done. Even though making little resistance, Russia is too great to be brought to a similar point of exhaustion by her conqueror. Therefore, the armies which defend the people have not been defeated, the civilians do not stand, and they do not stand because every one assumes power and no one knows how to obey, every one makes ignorant and disorderly attempts to claim public office, although understanding neither how much this requires nor the part it plays in connection with the military defense of the nation.

### BASUTO GIFT TO WAR FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the colonies announces that the High Commissioner for South Africa reports the contribution of a further sum of £10,000 to war funds by the Paramount Chief and the Basuto nation. The King has expressed his high appreciation of this gift, which is being used for the purchase of aeroplanes.

## TUGS NEEDED FOR SERVICE ON SEA

Government Arranging for Construction at Lake Ports of Steel Craft of Standard Type Not Over 125 Feet Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
RACINE, Wis.—The plan of the Federal Government to have constructed at Great Lakes ports tug boats of the seagoing type seems to be putting on definite shape, several projects having been announced of late. The one which appears to have the most definite backing is that for Lake Superior. William Gunn Smith of Duluth, Minn., is back of a concern which it is announced will soon be incorporated. He returned from New York and other eastern cities a few days ago, having been in conference with government officials in regard to the establishment of a large yard either at Duluth or at Superior.

In speaking of the need of small craft, Mr. Smith is quoted as saying: "Uncle Sam wishes to put his money into larger ships—vessels to be used as ocean-going merchantmen—but he also needs the tugs and it is not improbable that the contract will be let within a few days."

He also gave out the information that there was little prospect of the proposed company building the larger class of ships, on account of the difficulty in passing them through the Soo and the Welland canals. "It has been done by cutting them in two," he said, "but that plan is too expensive. The yards which I am interested in will be concerned with steel ships only and of a small size."

According to what has been given out as being the plans of the Government, the steel tugs to be supplied will be of a standard type and not over 125 feet in length. Capital is also interested in prospects at other lake ports. Some time ago a survey was made at Racine, and a site selected for a plant to build commercial ships 260 feet in length. The results of the survey were forwarded to Washington, but nothing has come of it.

The Federal Government, however, is believed to be depending upon lake port builders supplying the smaller craft for the reason that so many new shipbuilding enterprises are being announced. The lake cities have already furnished a number of submarine chasers, several being built by a Racine concern, loaded on freight cars and shipped to Atlantic ports. Others of the same type were constructed at Milwaukee.

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## PRUSSIA OPPOSED TO VON HERTLING

Bavarian Premier's Appointment to Chancellorship, However, Would Reestablish Government Hold Over Center Party

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, who refused the chancellorship in July, has been conferring in Berlin with all parties. The parliamentary correspondent of the Center Party states that parliamentary circles seem sympathetic toward his appointment, his acceptance of which depends on the removal of difficulties unconnected with his personality. The Prussian press comment is unsympathetic.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, Krupp's organ, resents the appointment of a non-Prussian. The Berliner Tageblatt recalls that Count von Hertling owed his Bavarian appointment to his hostility to trade unions and points, like the Vorwärts, to his opposition toward parliamentarism and the conversion of Alsace-Lorraine into a federal state. The paper regards Count von Hertling as the candidate of those who aim at the break-up of the present Reichstag majority bloc, which is a general impression.

Count von Hertling has been for years the most prominent Roman Catholic layman in Germany and led the Center in the Reichstag before his appointment as Bavarian Premier in 1906. His appointment now would reestablish the Government hold over the Center, which determines the balance of power in the Reichstag and has shown a tendency to regard the championship of the democratic movement as its best policy.

Count von Hertling, however, belongs to a section which discounts this development and it was he who effectively intervened in July to prevent the adoption of a parliamentary reform. Hence his appointment, instead of signifying a triumph for the Reichstag bloc, promises rather to detach the Center from it and to be the defeat of the policy embodied in the Reichstag peace resolution, for Count von Hertling has ever been the exponent of German Weltpolitik.

His appointment may further recommend itself to Berlin as offering a prospect of facilitating intercourse with Vienna, with which Bavaria and its Premier have ever been in close touch and of making further use of Roman Catholicism on behalf of the Central Powers.

Count George F. von Hertling was, up to 1906, professor of natural science and political philosophy in the University of Munich. He became Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier in 1912, and has from the first identified himself with the Roman Catholic Center Party in the Reichstag. He is a well-known writer as well as a statesman, amongst his more important works being "John Locke and the Cambridge School," and "The Principles of Catholicism and Science." A native of Darmstadt, he was educated at Münster, Munich, Berlin and Bonn, at which last place he became professor extraordinary in 1880 and in 1882 a regular professor.

## ENVOY DEFENDS BULGARIAN AIMS

(Continued from page one)

The army recruits in 1912, only 10 per cent were illiterate, while in Serbia the percentage in 1911 was 45.4. This progressive and enterprising spirit of the Bulgarian people has been evidenced not only in the matter of education, but also in the development of commerce and industry and in the general social and political advancement of the country, which has gained a marked advance on Serbia.

"The Serbian Minister's assertions that Bulgaria went into the war with a hope for plunder, and that she is an enemy of progress and liberty for the defense of which Serbia is fighting, hardly deserve any notice. What Bulgaria went into the war for has been so plainly and repeatedly stated by her Prime Minister and others that one does not need to expatiate upon it. The report of the Carnegie Commission and the testimony of independent witnesses amply testify to the 'progress and liberty' which Serbian rule brought to the people of Macedonia. The late Dr. W. P. Clarke, an American missionary, who had resided for many years in Macedonia while it was under Turkish rule, writing to his board at the end of 1914 after he had a year and a half's experience of Serbian rule, said: 'People long for the past and yet that was bad enough. . . . As I have written before, my prayer is for peace and freedom.' May God have mercy on poor Macedonia! To deliver her Macedonian conditionalists from a rule which in cruelty and tyranny was worse than that of the Turks, and to secure to them a peaceful and free existence has been and is the chief object of Bulgaria's entrance into the war."

"S. PANARETOFF,

"Bulgarian Minister."

## Serbia's Rejoinder

Her Progress Compared With That of Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Minister Loshomir Michailovitch, Serbian representative here, made the following

rejoinder to the statements of the Bulgarian Minister on the war relations of Bulgaria and Serbia, and their comparative progress on the road of civilization, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The Bulgarian Minister has noticed in your paper my answers to his declarations and decided to reply. This he has a perfect right to, and I would not mind it, if he did not, using this right, consider American public opinion so simple and credulous that he, the Bulgarian Minister, can at one time make one statement and the next time assert quite a different thing. Now in his last statement the Bulgarian Minister states that before her entry into the war, Bulgaria had been negotiating at the same time with the Entente Allies and the Central Powers, and that she decided to join the Central Powers because they offered her more. This declaration is at least honest, but one could not apply the same term to the conduct of Bulgaria which caused all the misfortunes in the Balkans. Bulgaria, it must be remembered, did not state the terms she demanded from Serbia until she had concluded her treaty with Germany and Austria for a joint attack on Serbia; and one should not forget that Bulgaria attacked Serbia in October, 1915, when the war had been going on for more than a year.

"The concessions which Serbia had to make in favor of Bulgaria were very great, as they comprised even the town of Bitol. These concessions were offered Bulgaria and guaranteed by the Entente Allies. In view of this, all the statements and quotations by which the Bulgarian Minister intended to show Serbia's duplicity are absolutely unwarranted. I leave it to the reader to estimate how serious it is to quote the interview of an anonymous 'prominent Serbian' whom the Bulgarian Minister took to be the Serbian Minister in Athens. This quoting of an anonymous personage, in order to prove Serbia's duplicity, is unworthy of serious consideration.

"Today in Europe there is no doubt about the qualification which is to be given to Bulgaria's entry into the war. There is a whole literature in the allied languages dealing with the subject, and this entry into the war has been unanimously termed a treacherous attack. To the Bulgarian Minister this seems to be a 'trite accusation.' Now I am convinced that the Germans also consider their treacherous attack on Belgium as being a 'trite accusation'—only the misfortunes which befell Belgium and Serbia because of these attacks are not at all 'trite,' and cannot be forgotten.

"The way in which Germans, Bulgarians and Hungarians are treating Serbia, Belgium, and the occupied provinces in France, we consider as being barbarous, and because this is the conduct of people who went through schools and have had educational facilities—denied to the older barbarians—we call them 'modern barbarians.' The statistics quoted in the Bulgarian Minister's statement show very clearly that schools did not succeed in humanizing the ancient Tartars."

## COURSE IN FOOD SAVING PLANNED

Texas Educators Propose to Show Cooperation by Teaching Conservation in Their Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans looking to the adoption of a uniform course in food conservation and substitution, to be taught in the schools of higher education and in the public schools of Texas, were formulated at a meeting in Dallas attended by representatives of the State Department of Education and the private and public schools of the State. The meeting was presided over by Miss Mary E. Gearing, head of the home economics department of the University of Texas, and practically every institution of higher learning in the State was represented.

The purpose of the plan is to extend to the Federal Government the fullest cooperation in its campaign for the conservation of food. Representatives of the schools present were organized into an advisory educational committee to act with Miss Gearing, who is directing the work in Texas.

Hoover food conservation pledges are to be placed in all schools of the State, and every boy and girl will be given an opportunity to sign one. A uniform course of study along the lines thus outlined will be provided. This will be offered for adoption by all the private educational institutions in the State, and will be urged for adoption by the State Department of Education. This course of study is intended as a supplement to the regular course, and is based largely on the substitution of cheaper foods, and those grown or produced in Texas, for the higher-priced commodities.

## COAL REFUND PROPOSED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—That persons who have been overcharged by coal dealers for coal purchased since Oct. 1, when the law fixing coal prices went into effect, may obtain a refund, is the opinion of members of the committee named by State Fuel Administrator John G. O'Kelley, says the Times-Picayune.

## MEDALS FOR BOY SCOUTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the features of the Liberty Loan campaign at Lancaster, says a dispatch to the North American, was the parade of the Boy Scouts of Lancaster County, nearly 1000 of them being in line. They marched to the courthouse, where they received medals for their work in the first campaign.

## MORTGAGE TAX PLAN PROTESTED

President of Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Appears Before Joint Recess Committee on Taxation

Taxation of mortgages held by trust companies would result in a harvest of speculation by unscrupulous persons and would discourage the purchase of small homes, substituting tenants for home-owners, according to the views expressed by George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at a hearing before the special joint recess committee on taxation matters, held at the State House today.

Mr. Washburn strongly protested the proposal and declared that thousands of soldiers who have gone to war would find out that they had been attacked at home by the State they were fighting for, and that the shelter of their families was threatened. The proposed legislation was branded as needless and unwarranted, and certain to result in a great disturbance of the real estate market.

He continued: "Serious as is the food and coal situation, they would sink into insignificance in comparison with the taxation of mortgages. It is not only double taxation for the mortgagor to pay, but enters the realm of legal extortion, which in turn would result in legal confiscation. The heavy hand of the State would fall upon the people who can afford to wholesale foreclosures, which might dispossess thousands of families of their homes."

"It is proposed to tax mortgages held by trust companies, but this committee knows that this menace is not against the trust companies who hold the mortgages but against home owners who gave them. Many of the trust companies are utterly indifferent as to whether you tax trust companies or not; they would simply change their form of investment to other forms of securities and on the mortgages retained they would pass the tax on for the owners to pay."

Nearly every mortgage contains a clause similar to the following: "Provided, nevertheless, that if the grantor shall pay to the grantee the sum of (principal sum) in five years from the date hereof; shall pay interest semiannually on said sum at the rate of 6 per cent per annum during said term, and for such further time as said sum, or any part thereof, remains unpaid; and until such payment shall be made, the grantor shall pay taxes, assessments and governmental charges, to whomsoever levied or assessed, on the granted premises, or on any interest therein, or on the debt secured hereby."

"So that automatically if the tax is imposed on the mortgage it is added to the obligation the owner must pay. Bowdoin S. Parker, formerly tax collector of Boston, says that the valuation for taxes for dwellings are from 15 to 35 per cent above the actual fair value as shown by the great majority of sales for the districts of East Boston, South Boston, Dorchester and Roxbury; two-thirds of these properties, approximately, are mortgaged. The savings banks and other mortgagees have been and are requiring payments upon the principal and it would crush small owners to increase the burden."

"Good judges estimate that the income of from 80 per cent of the rental real estate of Boston does not cover the expense of operating, and if such a bill was passed it would mean the ruin of thousands of property owners. Inasmuch as real estate is the burden bearer of the Commonwealth, we protest against any further burdens being added to it. Real estate already pays four-fifths of all the taxation of the State."

"If you find it necessary to impose this taxation on mortgages you should also provide that 40 or 50 per cent of the deposits of savings banks and a proper proportion of the investment of trust companies should be made in mortgages. In 1908 the exchange which I represent introduced such a bill. At that time foreclosures were quite general over the State and a compromise was effected from an understanding with the bank and the bill was withdrawn. If this measure prevailed it would be necessary for us to urge the passage of such a bill."

## MR. TERESCHENKO ON GERMAN AIMS

Russian Foreign Minister Asks Nation to Stand Fast—Predicts More Peace Efforts

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—"The people must understand that war is being carried on not by governments but by nations," said Mr. Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Provisional Parliament. "As the nations began the fighting, so they must end it. Russia and France first held back the foes, and so they continue."

"There is a rumor that the Allies wished to leave Russia to her fate," the Foreign Minister continued, "but I state officially that it is untrue."

"Germany's aim is to separate Russia from the Allies, and if possible to do this by peaceful means, in order to use Russia economically afterward. While the other nations at war are unable to continue civil industry, Germany has been so well organized from the beginning that she has been able to continue her efforts to carry on trade. She looks upon Russia as her market. Therefore the defense of Russian territory is one of the fundamental needs now, for if Germany gets into Russia commercially after the war we shall have no self-definition afterward."

He characterized some points in the peace terms of Workmen's and Sol-

diers' Delegates as impossible, saying they could not be defended as the nation's terms. It was in this connection that he made his references to Courland, Poland, and Lithuania, and to the impossibility of neutralizing canals and straits and disarming completely.

"There never has been more peace talk in Germany and Austria than now," said the Minister. "I am confident Germany was insincere in the reported recent offer for the freedom of Belgium, without the freedom of Alsace-Lorraine, and in the intimation that this would be her last offer. She will make more."

"Germany is now concentrating her efforts to affect her enemies economically. For instance, her attack on Riga was not strategic, but in pursuance of a far-sighted policy of striking at our weakest point, hoping to ruin the economic life of the country. Too much importance must not be given to the Italian defeat, as this also is for mere economic effect."

## CAMPERS ARE OPENED TO FRATERNITIES

(Continued from page one)

Dr. J. G. Pace of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Adolf Kraus, representing the B'nai B'rith. The project worked out by Mr. Baker in conference with representatives of the societies is as follows:

Camp commanders will be directed to permit the construction of buildings on available land within the camp sites by any fraternal organization individually, or group of organizations acting together; facilities of the camp for social and fellowship meetings will be extended, and accredited representatives from the various societies will be authorized to visit the camps and arrange for entertainments for the

men, either at the buildings thus erected or in nearby communities.

It was agreed, however, at the conference, that no initiations or secret meetings of any kind were to be carried on by any society within the camps; that existing well-recognized societies only should be accorded the recognition, and that propaganda work among the soldiers in behalf of any society be forbidden.

The initiative in this matter was taken by Secretary Baker in person, after conferences with Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War Department Commission on training camp activities. The secretary sent a personal letter to each of the fraternity supreme executives, inviting them to meet him in conference with reference to the matter.

The main fact is that the scope of the recreational work has been broadened so that now the War Department officially recognizes the desire of the national fraternal organizations to cooperate in activities for the soldiers.

## GERMAN CHRISTIAN LABOR UNIONS MEET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Following the example of the Majority Socialists, the German Christian Labor Unions which represent the Roman Catholic working class have opened a conference of 400 delegates, representing 1,750,000 men, of whom 737,000 have been called up, while 75,000 have fallen. Herr Stegerwald, the secretary, condemned peace talk, insisting the war must be continued until the enemy abandons the idea of destroying Germany. "Let me tell gentlemen at Washington," he said, "we went to war by the side of the Kaiser and the princes, and will so return." The speaker subsequently demands the abolition of the Prussian three-class franchise.

Jordan Marsh  
Company

## Smart New Fashions For Women of Larger Figure

Jordan Marsh  
Company



Coat of Cashmere  
Bolivia, with  
Hudson seal  
(dyed muskrat)  
collar.

HUNDREDS and hundreds of women are being benefited by this special branch of our service, of which there is such a decided need

Smart lines—an interesting variety of pretty things, and prices about the same as for the garments for smaller women, are points which we keep in mind in making our selections.

Good assortments make alterations unnecessary in most cases.

## Coats—Sizes 42½ to 56

Straight line and belted models—none of which can be duplicated at these prices

22.50, 29.50  
35.00 to 100.00

Kersey Cloth Coats—  
With or without fur  
collars ..... 29.50  
Tweed Coats—In several styles ..... 22.50

Mixture Coats—At . 35.00  
Wool Velour and Pom  
Pom Coats—  
At . . . 39.50 and 45.00  
Other Coats of velours, Bolivias, Velour de Nord (velvet), silvertone, with and without fur . 50.00 to 100.00  
All Coats at 35.00, 39.50, 45.00 and more are lined throughout and interlined.

## Extra Size Suits

Tailored and Dressy Styles

Materials Are: Chiffon, broadcloth, silvertone, bolivia, gabardine, Poiré twill, chiffon velvet.  
Colors: Brown, rose, taupe, dark green, Burgundy, plum, black and navy.

29.50, 35.00 to 110.00

## Extra Size Undermuslins

On the same floor with the other Undermuslins, but in a section of their own, where buyer and salespeople specialize on the needs of the larger woman.

Extra Size Covers—With fine dainty edging, 59c.  
Extra Size Drawers—Of good cotton and well trimmed, 59c.  
Extra Size Envelope Chemise—With lace trimming, 69c.  
Extra Size Envelope Chemise—Of fine nainsook with lace yokes, 1.45.  
Extra Size Skirts—With embroidery flounce, 95c.  
Extra Size Skirts—With deep flounce of embroidery, 1.45.  
Extra Size Skirts—Fine cambric top, deep flounce, 1.59.  
Extra Size Skirts—Finest quality cotton with flounce of eyelet embroidery, 2.45.  
Extra Size Gowns—With lace and embroidery edging, 95c.  
Extra Size Gowns—Of fine nainsook with lace yokes, 1.45.

## Extra Size Petticoats of Silk and Cotton

Chiffon Taffeta Petticoats—In all the new suit shades; in many exclusive models, 3.95 to 12.50  
Petticoats—Made of the finest quality saten; many models; black and colors, 1.50 to 3.00

## Extra Size Pullman Kimonos

Of heavy changeable silks—reversible, with hood and bag attached.  
12.50

Fur Coats for Larger Women

Jordan Marsh Company



Chiffon  
Broadcloth  
Suit—  
In five  
Fall shades;  
Collar of  
Hudson seal  
(dyed muskrat)

## EXTRA SIZE Blouses

Lingerie Blouses

Voiles and batiste with dainty tucks, embroideries and laces; showing new collars and cuffs.

1.00, 2.00, 2.95,  
3.95 to 20.00

## Georgette Crepe Blouses

In suit shades, flesh and white.

7.50, 10.00, 12.50

## Tub Silk Blouses

5.00



LIBERTY DOLLARS  
PRESAGE VICTORY

Response to Loan Appeal Regarded as Indication of Determination of People of the United States to Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—The success of the second Liberty Loan of 1917 is a greater blow to Germany than the loss of several battles, and as potent as any other factor in the winning of the war, Henry Miner, chief of the editorial division of the Liberty Loan Publicity Bureau, pays glowing tribute to the response of the American people to the call of democracy. In a special statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Miner says:

"There is something definite and convincing in the voice of the people, when it is expressed in dollars and cents. It can be measured and tabulated, and the will and willingness behind it can be reckoned with some accuracy. Our Government asked of our people a loan of \$2,000,000,000, with the right to take half of any excess over that sum. Many million American citizens have responded, greatly oversubscribing the loan. As an index of national feeling, the oversubscription to the second Liberty Loan must delight every American and every friend of America, and all who look to America for the triumph of justice, and right, and honorable dealings between nations and men. It shows a national resolution and unity of purpose that confirms President Wilson's interpretation of the nation's determination 'To the last dollar and the last man.'

"The German Imperial Government has just completed a great loan. The German people, many under compulsion, subscribed billions to the German loan. They paid, and promised to pay, money that is good or worthless, and received bonds which will be valuable or worthless, as the German Imperial Government may later determine or the fortune of war may decide. The American people voluntarily subscribed nearly double the amount of the German loan, with a patriotic willingness and enthusiasm that makes the result doubly impressive and significant, and they paid for their bonds in money good the world over, and will receive bonds payable in gold, and good as gold the world over.

"Compared with the American ideals of plain honor, integrity and justice, the ideals of the German Imperial Government are base and treacherous and sinister, and the financial dealings of the two governments with their respective peoples differ in the same way.

"The failure of the Liberty Loan would have been more disastrous than the loss of a great battle, and conversely, its success is a great victory. Translated into men and arms and fighting power, the Liberty Loan means the ultimate defeat of Germany, whatever temporary victories she may attain. Germany has reached what her financial experts before the war set as the limit of her financial resources; America has borrowed hardly 10 per cent of an amount of national indebtedness which we could stand without discomfort.

"Back of the soldiers and sailors and the fighting power of America is the heart of America. Back of America's courage and brains are the immeasurable resources of the country. The war may be a long war, but American victory is as certain as two times three is six billion."

Government officials, from the President down, are elated at the success of the campaign, for it is realized that this means more than the actual subscription of \$5,000,000,000 in dollars and cents. This gratification is accentuated by the realization that if events of the hour foreshadow the necessity of further strengthening the activity in every line of endeavor, there is indisputable evidence that the nation will rise with one common impulse to the increasing emergency.

Even while the great Liberty Loan was reaching its full fruition, events across the seas justified it, and sounded a warning of still further sacrifices yet to come, to be met with the same flood tide of patriotism which engulfed the Liberty Loan campaign and carried it forward to a signal victory. The present sinister aspects presented by Germany's recent success along the Isonzo testify to the fact that before "the world is made safe for democracy," much is to be accomplished. The President feels that the success of the Liberty Loan campaign is a criterion of the attitude of a loyal citizenship, an earnest of an undivided loyalty which will stop at no sacrifice in order to bring about the defeat of Prussianism.

Official returns of the campaign will begin to come in on Thursday, and by the end of the week the people of the United States will know for a certainty just how much money actually was subscribed. It is believed by Treasury officials that the total amount subscribed will reach \$5,500,000,000, although this cannot be confirmed until all official returns have been carefully gone over.

## Response From Cuba

Subscriptions From Island Total More Than Million and a Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cuba and the United States have been brought closer together through "mutual sentiments of esteem," and as such feeling has grown, so have commercial relations increased in proportion, said Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister to the United States, at a luncheon held recently in this city.

Reports received here by the Republic of Cuba News Bureau state that the Liberty Loan campaign closed with subscriptions from patriotic residents of the island republic in excess of \$1,500,000. Both Cuban and American citizens joined enthusiastically in the campaign, which was conducted from Havana headquarters by Capt. Osgood Smith, Havana and New York attorney, designated by Governor Benjamin Strong of the Second Federal Reserve District to supervise the work.

Speaking further on conditions existing between the two countries, Dr. de Cespedes said: "At the head of your trade with Latin-America, we hope to remain there forever. If, being your nearest neighbor, we are happy to have passed, by far all our other sister republics, even the greatest among them, in exports and imports with the United States, for what it represents as a national attainment, it is also because we have inspired your confidence and have brought you or returned to you in splendid earnings, millions for the millions you have invested in Cuba or in the products of Cuba. This is, however, only the beginning of relations that will increase and promise to establish permanently on the verge of your continental territory one of the most profitable and surest markets for the fruits of your soil and the products of your industries. When reading the official statistics of our commerce with the United States, I am sure that you have compared their result with the population of the Republic and felt that such a showing was a proof of many of the same qualities and virtues in the people of Cuba that have built up your own gigantic economic structure. This must suffice to guarantee the future of our good relations, as the mutual benefits obtained from every mode of our intercourse become every day more valuable and real."

Boy Scouts Sell Bonds  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—More than \$10,000 worth of the second Liberty Loan bonds were sold by Boy Scouts in Honolulu on Oct. 13. The Scouts canvassed the entire city on that day and continued their efforts until the central committee for the territory finished its sales campaign. By Oct. 13 the amount of bonds sold in the territory had passed the \$10,000 mark.

OPEN SHOP POLICY  
SETTLEMENT SOUGHT

Efforts were continued today to adjust the differences among the building trades workmen at the Watertown Arsenal, among the employees of the Aberthaw Construction Company at Squantum and at the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy on the question of wages. Although representatives of the Building Trades Council of Greater Boston and Quincy issued an ultimatum saying that they would not be responsible "for whatever might happen" after this morning, officials at all three places reported conditions not serious today.

Col. T. C. Dickinson, commandant at the arsenal, said that few employees were away from their work today and he supposed the strike had been practically settled through the efforts of Stanley King, a representative of the War Department, who, the colonel said, talked with men at the arsenal and then returned to Washington.

Colonel Dickinson said the work at the arsenal is now going on normally. At Squantum the officials stated that the difficulties are not serious, while at Fore River the settlement of the open shop and wage demands of the men are awaiting the return of S. W. Wakeman, the new manager of the company, who is expected to be in Quincy later in the week.

J. A. Howlett, representing the protesting trades stated yesterday that at the conference at the Boston City Club on Oct. 25, Secretary Baker told the representatives of the striking employees at the Watertown Arsenal that he would send a representative from Washington to adjust the labor situation. Mr. Howlett claimed that no such representative had conferred with the labor men, although the leaders had talked the situation over with F. J. Casey, the federal conciliator of Labor, who was said to have been on his way to Boston when Secretary Baker was seen.

MORE WORKERS LEAVE  
THE FORE RIVER PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—About 1500 more workmen went on strike for higher wages at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company here this morning after a promise that the demands would be met if the men would continue at work. A meeting has been called for this afternoon in Alpha Hall to discuss the situation.

A committee of five was appointed last Monday to see the management and urge that the navy yard increase on Nov. 1 be put in effect in the local yards. Yesterday the committee was refused an audience by the management. It is said, and 500 men left work in the afternoon. This morning the committee reported the promise of the management but said all they could get were promises and that a strike would be held until action is taken. The men leaving work today included boiler-makers, machinists, riggers and carpenters.

The principal difficulty is said to be with the machinists and machinist's helpers, who are seeking to be placed on the same pay basis as those at the navy yard at Charlestown, where the pay is somewhat higher. Officials of the company claim that the differences are merely in regard to classification of workers.

LOWELL BOARD  
REMOVAL SOUGHT

Malfeasance and Misconduct Charged Against License Commission by Leader of the Anti-Saloon Forces in the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—The campaign for a better Lowell brought an interesting development yesterday when William C. McNamara Jr., field secretary of the Lowell No-License Committee, filed charges with the City Council against the Board of License Commissioners of the city for malfeasance in the granting of certain liquor licenses, and asked for the removal of the commissioners. The Council promptly appointed 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning for a hearing on the charges. It will be held in the Council Room at City Hall.

Mr. McNamara's letter to the City Council was as follows: "At this time I desire to prefer charges against the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Lowell for misconduct of their office in general, and in particular for malfeasance in the granting of certain licenses for the year beginning May 1, 1917, after the holders of these licenses had been convicted of violations of said licenses during the year beginning May 1, 1916. The charges in this case to cover the period from May 1, 1916, to date.

"The specific cases of malfeasance charged are as follows:

"1. The granting of a club license to the Unity Associates, 108 Middle Street, after a revocation of a similar license during the previous license year, beginning May 1, 1916.

"2. The granting of an innholder's license to John J. Foye & Co., the Park Hotel, 1, 5, 7, 9 City Hall Avenue, after the said Foye & Co. had been convicted on two occasions during the previous year beginning May 1, 1916, of violations of their license.

"3. The granting of a license of the fourth class to M. O'Donnell & Co., 135 Salem Street, when said license had been suspended during the year beginning May 1, 1916, and one Paul O'Donnell, a member of the concern had been convicted of a sale to a minor. This license being granted while the place was closed under suspension.

"Under the charge of general misconduct, I claim that the board is not carrying on the affairs intrusted to them in a manner that is beneficial to the community, but rather the contrary. Penalties imposed for violations of licenses are not adequate to cause violators to respect authority or the rights of the people.

"I would respectfully request that a hearing be held, under the provisions of the charter of the city of Lowell, looking to a removal of said Board of License Commissioners."

Under the law, contained in section 53, chapter 109, of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, it is provided that a licensee convicted of violating the license law "shall be disqualified to hold a license for one year after his conviction."

At the hearing, Mr. McNamara will present the case for the no-license committee. Discussing the subject, he said:

"The question of regulating the liquor traffic in Lowell has been a very pertinent one this year, especially with the camp at Ayer sending large numbers of soldiers into town each week. The authorities have been very decent in cooperating with other forces for a clean city, but in spite of that fact the liquor dealers have persisted in violating the law. Then the new liquor seal with Sergeant Petrie at the helm has done excellent work, and many cases have been presented before the license commissioners for violations of the terms of the licenses held by different dealers.

"The board has found the majority of these dealers guilty but has assessed so inadequate a penalty on them that we deemed it necessary to take steps for their removal. Also, the granting of the license to W. F. Riordan & Co., at 60 Dunster Street, seems to be a case of favoring the liquor dealers rather than the people, and we figure that the License Commission is in office to see that the rights of the people are protected."

Mayor James E. O'Donnell was unwilling to discuss the matter on the ground that he is to act as one of the judges.

The disclosures of the past month or two that soldiers in uniform from Camp Devens were obtaining liquor in Lowell through the medium of civilians on the street, have given the No-License Committee a powerful argument in its fight to make Lowell a no-license city at the election in December. The first of a series of rallies to aid in accomplishing this was held last night in the First Baptist Church under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, the speakers being the Rev. Donald H. Gerrish, pastor Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Lowell, and Mr. McNamara. Others will follow at short intervals up to election day, supplemented by noon meetings at the mill gates, and other activities calculated to bring victory. In particular, emphasis is being laid on the fact that the most practical way to stop the practice of furnishing soldiers with liquor is to prevent the sale of liquor, and that if this is not done, the military authorities will be bound to prohibit the soldiers, many of whom do not drink, visiting the city.

## SIGNAL SERVICE STUDENTS

TOPEKA, Kan.—More than 20 men of military draft age have enrolled for the State Manual Training Normal "opportunity course" in telegraphy, according to a Pittsburg (Kan.) dispatch to the Capital. President W. A. Brandenburg has received notice from Captain E. C. Higgins, signal

corps, Ft. Sheridan, that the government requirements have been met and regulation equipment for the telegraphy school will be forwarded at once. The course will prepare men for the signal service.

DEPLETION OF FOOD  
STOCK PROTESTED

Republican State Committee Chairman Says Storehouses Should Not Be Emptied

Plenty of food for the soldiers and civilians throughout the winter, rather than depletion of the food stock now in cold storage, was advocated by Chairman George A. Bacon of the Republican State Committee last evening in a talk to the National Republican Association of Labor Men at the Workingmen's Club, 422 Massachusetts Avenue.

With reference to an alleged superabundance of food in cold storage, Mr. Bacon said: "We don't want the cold storage warehouses emptied and the goods sold at sacrifice prices now. There can be reasonable price regulation by the Government in time."

The meeting adopted a resolution "indorsing in its entirety" the administration of Governor McCall, and pledging the support of the organization to his candidacy.

Governor McCall and Henry B. Endicott were criticized by Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor at rallies last night at Malden and Everett. The Governor was said to be seeking protection behind Mr. Endicott, and the latter was said to have allowed a large milk distributing company to "pull the wool over his eyes," when he fixed the price of 14 cents per quart of milk.

Continuing, Mr. Mansfield said, "Governor McCall demanded that I prove my assertions that the storehouses were actually bulging with food and added that it was my imagination that was bulging. The investigation and reports of the city and state health departments have proved the truth of my remarks and the Governor, being unable to extricate himself from the cavity into which he has been deposited, tries to hide behind Mr. Endicott's skirts."

ARBITRATION URGED  
ON WESTERN COMPANY

Failure by the company to arbitrate the wage demand of its employees is said to be the cause of the strike at the Western Electric Company's South Boston plant, in an opinion handed down by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration yesterday in which the board recommended that the company and the employees and their representatives be referred to a board of arbitration.

"In the opinion of the board," says the report, "the company should have received a committee of its employees and discussed with them the grievances of which they complained. The rights of the employer as to employees brought in close touch and contact with the management may be as claimed by the company, but not so recommended by the company and the employees and their representatives. The matter is referred to a board of arbitration."

UNITED STATES SHIP  
PLANS SEIZED IN RAID

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Comprehensive plans of war vessels being constructed for the United States Government at a shipbuilding plant here have been seized by federal officers in a raid upon the home of John Kullelof, a mechanic, who is under arrest charged with taking pictures of the plant.

At the same time it was stated that plans for other ships in process of construction and commandeered by the Government were seized recently in a raid upon a separate office maintained down town by a naval constructor at the plant.

Federal officials said this latter man had a contact with a German shipbuilding concern, which stipulated that he should sever his connection with the San Francisco plant whenever called upon to do so. They stated, however, that they had no evidence pointing to a direct relation between the two men.

LUIS CABRERA COMES  
AS CARRANZA ENVOY

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Luis Cabrera, former Minister of Finance, is shortly to leave here for Washington, having obtained leave of absence from the lower house of Congress, of which he is a member, for the purpose of carrying out a commission for President Carranza. It is said to be connected with embassy affairs at Washington, in an effort to obtain gold and the lifting of the embargo on such necessities as Mexico desires to import.

## GIFT OF AUTOGRAPHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—A valuable collection of autographs has been presented by Lord Ashcombe to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. The collection contains, among other things, a series of documents written and signed by most of the kings and queens of England from the time of Henry VI to the present day. There is also a similar series of foreign documents, besides a quantity of letters from well-known authors, artists, natural scientists and politicians.

CANADA AND THE  
COMING ELECTIONS

Increasing Unity Is Observable, but Liberal Opposition Is Strong in Certain Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As was perhaps only to be expected, some difficulty is being experienced in certain constituencies as to the selection of the Win-the-War candidates in the coming Dominion elections. Local conditions, personal ambitions and partisan feeling are all playing their part in making the path of the members of the Unionist Government none too smooth.

In a recent interview given out by the Hon. J. A. Calder, the Saskatchewan representative in the newly-formed Cabinet, referring to the possibility of a multiplicity of candidates, said: "Personally, I regret very much that the provisions of the law are such as to bring about difficult conditions. As yet, the only solution suggested by anybody is that there should be an understanding that the Premier should adopt as his candidates Liberal-Unionists in certain districts and Conservative-Unionists in others. It is for this reason that an effort is being made to work out possible nominations along this line. Nobody likes the plan, but there appears to be no other course open."

Another report from the West says that an understanding has been reached as regards the representation and that a number of acclamations will be secured. There are over 50 seats in the four western provinces and it has been stated, though not authoritatively, that these will be divided between the two parties. It is further reported from Ontario, that in that province where there are two Unionist candidates in the running, one of them will withdraw in the event of a Laurier man offering himself for election.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, one of the fathers of Confederation, gives it as the best of his judgment that 65 Laurier candidates are practically certain of being elected, with "a considerable number in addition from the eastern provinces. The general result of the election will, therefore, depend on the vote from the lakes to the Pacific Coast."

Pointing out the tremendous responsibility devolving upon the Liberals, Sir Charles adds: "It seems to me inconceivable that under the present conditions, Canada as a whole will submit to Quebec rule, and if Laurier wins now it means Quebec rule with a vengeance." He concludes as follows:

"I never doubted that our patriots in Quebec are at heart sound, but the vast majority are, nevertheless, being led to a desperate position and those who are with the Union cause in Quebec will be politically annihilated. Fresh from such a victory, who can foretell the extent to which the Quebec vote will go?"

Also from British Columbia comes the news that the chief justice of that province, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hunter, is willing to step down from the bench and enter politics as a supporter of the Union Government. He will take this step if asked to represent his native town, Victoria. In a statement issued to the press, the judge says: "My position is this; I would much prefer to come out as a Win-the-War League candidate who would support the Government as long as it honestly carried out the policy of putting all the resources of the country into the war until it is won."

Locally much dissatisfaction is given expression to in certain quarters at the action of the Conservative organization, which changed its name to Win-the-War Association, and then proceeded to nominate the two sitting Conservative members as the Unionist candidates, without the slightest reference to the Unionist Liberals in the city. The Citizen newspaper has asked Sir Robert Borden to prevent this action being confirmed.

## Some Election Meetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The utmost unanimity and enthusiasm was apparent at a Liberal convention held at Vars in the Province of Ontario on Monday night, when the Hon. Charles Murphy was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate at the coming general election. Mr. Murphy, who was one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's principal supporters in the late house is a Roman Catholic of Irish descent, and both he and his chief backer at the meeting, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Sir Wilfrid's French Roman Catholic aide in the House of Commons, indulged in

violent speeches against the Unionist Party in Canada in the course of their speeches, their remarks meeting with the unanimous approval of the convention.

Every mention of the name of Laurier was received with wild enthusiasm. Both speakers stated that if "the Old Chief" were returned to power he would repeal conscription. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Murphy said that he had never been a "fence straddler" and he was not one today. The present Government, he contended, was merely an organized hypocrisy masquerading under the title of Unionism. If Sir Wilfrid were returned, he would give Canada a true national government. After scoring the Franchise Act and the Soldiers' Vote Act, he warned the people to watch the enumerators to see that they acted honestly. Mr. Lemieux followed with a speech tuned to a similar key. Loud cheers greeted a resolution pledging the meeting's support of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

On the same night, a very different scene was witnessed at the Manitoban town of Portage la Prairie, where the sitting member, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general in the late Government and Minister of the Interior in the Unionist Government, delivered an intensely patriotic address, being supported on the platform by Mr. E. A. MacPherson, Liberal member for Portage in the local Legislature. Both speakers made eloquent appeals on behalf of the Canadian Victory Loan. Mr. Meighen explained the necessity of dividing the Unionist candidates in the West amongst the Conservatives, the Liberals and the grain growers. This was being done in order to avoid confusion, there being no dictation about it.

At the meeting called to form "The Union Government Association of the District of Montreal," the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, presided, and made a speech of considerable length as did the Hon. A. Severyn, also a member of the Unionist Government. The latter complained of the campaign of abuse which had been leveled against his province, which he described as politics of a low order. French and English committees were appointed to assist the candidates in the Montreal district who were pledged to support the Unionist Government.

BOSTON BUILDING  
WORK SHOWS GAIN

Gains in building construction in Boston during the first 10 months of this year are revealed in the fact that, while there were fewer applications for permits for building construction, the amount of money involved is more than \$2,000,000 above that of the corresponding time last year. In the first 10 months of this year the total number of applications for new construction and alteration was 4114, compared with 4935 for the corresponding period one year ago. The total estimated cost for such operations during the first 10 months of this year is given as \$22,092,482, compared with \$20,848,082 for the same period last year. This is held by Commissioner O'Hearn as showing a notable increase, considering the fact that war conditions have existed in the United States since last April.

## B. &amp; M. WAGE CASE HEARD

Representatives of the freight yard employees and station service of the Boston & Maine Railroad finished presenting their side of the wage dispute to Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, yesterday, and it was decided to have any adjustment date back to Oct. 25. The officials of the road are to start their case Nov. 8.

ADDITIONS TO BOND  
TOTAL REPORTED

Subscriptions Amounting to \$457,750,000 Now Registered From New England States

Liberty Loan subscriptions reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today amounted to \$4,435,000, making the incomplete grand total \$457,750,000, according to a statement issued by the Liberty Loan Committee of New England today, in which the committee also says that "it does not seem likely, however, that the maximum of \$500,000,000 for New England will be reached; probably \$475,000,000 would be nearer correct."

The banks have until tomorrow to make their final reports to the Federal Reserve Bank, which will report to Secretary of Treasury McAdoo later, and Mr. McAdoo probably will announce the total for the entire country Thursday night. Today's statement of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England says with regard to the amount subscribed:

"We should have a feeling of pride that such a vast amount has been raised in this district. It must not be forgotten that \$300,000,000 was what was expected of us, and we have turned in as a matter of good will the trifling amount of \$157,000,000 additional. The results for the whole country are not tabulated, but if the total is well over \$1,000,000,000 as it probably will be, the loan should be considered a tremendous success. Nothing like it, except the British 'Victory Loan' of \$5,000,000,000 has ever been subscribed in the history of the world, and the nation should be justly proud of the splendid response from its citizens."

AUSTRALIAN WOOL  
SHIPMENT ON WAY

The first shipment of the 45,000 bales of Australian wool recently released by the British Government for the benefit of the wool trade of the United States, is expected to reach a Pacific port during the early part of November according to an announcement made today in Boston by Frank B. Windeler of the Textile Alliance Inc., and representing the British Government. The advance shipment amounts to 4760 bales, and the remainder will leave Australia during the next few days, the entire lot being scheduled to reach the United States within the next six weeks or two months. The wool will be sold at auction by Mr. Windeler.

The wools on arrival will be distributed among such wool houses as can provide storage, and will be exhibited in their own warehouses at the time of sale. The wools coming forward comprise an attractive selection of good combing and clothing wools in the grease, all more or less free from fault. In the selection will also be 4000 bales of greasy lambs and 2500 bales of scoured fine locks.

## WELLS MEMORIAL OPENS

Wells Memorial Institute opened its thirty-eighth season last evening with a registration of more than 1000 applicants for the various departments. The opening exercises were in charge of William C. Ewing, superintendent of the institute. Howard Whitmore of the board of trustees, representing Edmund Billings, collector of the port and president of the institute, and Miss Mary A. Barr, chairman of the women's committee on food conservation of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, were the chief speakers.

It's the Borax in the Soap  
That Does the Work

Borax softens water—that's its greatest function. You get far better results at the wash tub with soft water than you can with hard. Borax helps soap do better work. That's why you should use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips because they contain pure Borax and pure soap in perfect combination. You also economize when you use

**20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS**

An 8 oz. package of these soap chips will do the work of 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap. And you have no soap cutting to do. The safest preparation for washing delicate fabrics. Will not injure the hands.

To make genuine, old-fashioned soap paste, good for all household purposes, add one quart of boiling water to three heaping tablespoonsful of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips.

## 20 Mule Team Borax

Absolutely the best Borax for kitchen, laundry and bathroom. A time and labor saver. Always look for the picture of the famous 20 Mules on every package of both these products.

Sold by all good dealers

**20 MULE TEAM BORAX SOAP CHIPS**

LAUNDRY & BATHING



**Filene's**  
**ATHENA**  
knit underwear  
a weight and style for every need, 65c to \$4.50

Choose the weight of cotton or the mixture of cotton, silk or wool that you like best. Then in that one weight select long sleeve, high-neck union suits for sports or cold weather; low neck, no sleeve suits for evenings or to wear under transparent blouses and one or two other styles for your other needs.

Filene's—mail orders filled—street floor  
Washington Street, at Summer—Boston



## HOW STATE AVOIDS RELIGIOUS BIAS

History of Massachusetts Movement to Prevent Use of Public Funds to Aid Sectarial Purposes or Institutions

In view of the importance of the question as to public appropriations for sectarial institutions or purposes, on which the voters of Massachusetts will be asked to give a decision at the coming state election on Nov. 6, The Christian Science Monitor has obtained for its readers four articles tracing the history of the movement for a definite constitutional statement on this issue. The first of these articles was printed on Saturday, the second on Monday, the third on Tuesday, and the fourth appears below. The text of the proposed amendment to the state constitution, as agreed upon by the Constitutional Convention, recently in session, is given at the end of today's article.

### IV

Even before the Constitutional Convention of 1917 assembled, it appeared plain that one of the two leading subjects of discussion would be that of an amendment forbidding sectarial appropriations. Several proposed amendments were submitted during the opening days, including the anti-sectarian amendment, identified then as the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment, after the introducer, and also the Lomasney amendment, so-called. The former forbade appropriation of public funds for sectarial institutions and purposes without exception; the latter prohibited appropriation of such funds to all privately controlled institutions, nonsectarian as well as sectarial, excepting hospitals in times of emergencies.

Public hearings on the subject were begun June 26 before the committee on the bill of rights, the chairman cautioning all at the outset to confine their utterances to "moderate and parliamentary language." The testimony given in behalf of the Lomasney amendment was largely a review of the state appropriations which had been made in the past to nonsectarian and sectarial educational and charitable institutions, with emphasis laid on the relatively small amount that had been received by Roman Catholic institutions. If these institutions are to be cut off from the public treasury, let all privately controlled institutions be cut off, it was argued.

Arguments for the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment were that it would complete the separation of church and state in Massachusetts, would guarantee that the money of all residents would never be applied to the use of any sect, would safeguard the dignity and spirituality of the church, would prevent a scramble for sectarial appropriations in the Legislature and would save the Commonwealth millions of money in the future.

No opposition was presented to that phase of the two amendments which prohibited public appropriations for sectarial institutions; opposition was raised, however, to that part of the Lomasney amendment which cut off all nonsectarian privately controlled institutions. It was represented that there were public libraries, agricultural societies, several academies serving as high schools and a number of large technical institutions, including two colleges with which the State was said to have contracted to make annual appropriations for several more years, all under private control but not sectarial in any sense of the word, which would be denied public aid by the Lomasney amendment.

Recognizing the justice of some of these objections, the committee, following the hearing, decided to attempt a compromise. A portion of the Anderson amendment was combined with the Lomasney proposal, and a string of exceptions added; the product, bearing the name of the chairman of the committee, was reported to the convention as the Curtis anti-sectarian amendment, "anti-sectarian" in view of the fact that the prohibition in the compromise amendment was no longer confined to sectarial institutions.

Only slight changes were made by the convention, which agreed to the Curtis amendment by a vote of 275 to 23. It was estimated that 90 per cent of the Protestants and 90 per cent of the Roman Catholics in the convention, as well as others, voted for the amendment.

As prepared by the convention for a referendum to the voters, the Curtis amendment includes a sweeping prohibition of public appropriations for privately controlled institutions and purposes, with the following exceptions: The State Soldiers' Home, free public libraries, institutions, if any, to which the State has agreed to give financial support, and charitable institutions.

Since the Soldiers' Home, the libraries and the institutions to which the State has agreed to make appropriations are all nonsectarian, the only avenue through which public money may still be appropriated for sectarial purposes, under the terms of the Curtis amendment, is charitable institutions. In this respect the anti-sectarian amendment falls short of the object sought in the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment and fails to effect the desired complete separation of church and state. However, it is regarded as a distinct gain over the faulty anti-sectarian section in the existing Constitution, and for that reason, among others, is being given loyal support by the champions of the anti-sectarian amendment.

With regard to privately controlled textile schools, agricultural societies and academies serving as high schools, which are now receiving public appropriations, but which

will be cut off by the Curtis amendment if their private management continues, it is understood that nearly all can be brought under public control by slight readjustments; and some of the leading granters believe the agricultural societies will be improved and made more influential by the proposed readjustments.

A note of discord was struck during the hours immediately preceding the final passage of the anti-sectarian amendment, when the more influential Roman Catholic clergymen of the State, who had maintained a public silence on the subject, suddenly, through the official newspaper of the Boston diocese, characterized the amendment as "an unworthy compromise" and urged its defeat. An attempt was made by a few delegates to defeat the amendment on the final stage, a purely formal one when no debate was expected, and some of the Roman Catholic delegates wavered under the criticism of their clergy. But the most influential Roman Catholic in the convention, whose authority gave the Lomasney amendment its name, rallied his followers by a stirring appeal to stand by the result of their long labors. Other Roman Catholics joined with him and the belated attempt at defeat came to naught.

Efforts of Roman Catholic clergymen to defeat the Curtis amendment have since been transferred to the election districts. Numerous sermons have already been preached against the amendment, and local county and city federations of Roman Catholic laymen have been assembled and urged to work against it. With three weeks of the campaign remaining, it was announced in the press that over 100 Roman Catholic speakers would address 150 mass meetings to be held under the auspices of 1000 Roman Catholic societies, in opposition to the amendment.

To offset this move and make clear the purpose of the Curtis amendment, there has been formed by some of the convention delegates a committee for the ratification of the amendment. The committee includes Protestants and Roman Catholics. It has opened downtown headquarters and is printing and distributing quantities of literature favoring the amendment.

There is a deep public interest in the controversy and the anti-sectarian amendment promises to overshadow all other issues, as well as the candidates for office, at the state election, Nov. 6. Each day finds more and more of the voters convinced of its fairness as a great stride toward the ideal of complete separation of church and state and real religious freedom for all.

### Text of the Amendment

Exact Wording of Constitutional Provision Coming Up Nov. 6

The text of the anti-sectarian amendment, which will appear on the ballot Nov. 6, with the question as to its adoption, is as follows:

Article XVIII. Section 1. No laws shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Sec. 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the Commonwealth for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the Commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and the free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind, not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or part unable to support or care for themselves.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercise therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the Oct. 1 next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people.

**LICENSE FEES REFUNDED**  
DALLAS, Tex.—Holders of 159 retail liquor licenses, 15 wholesale and retail licenses and 13 wholesale and retail mail licenses in Dallas County, according to the News, will be granted a refund on their licenses of \$41,565 by the State and \$20,744.71 by the county.

## ANTI-SECTARIAN DEFENDED BY F. P. GARLAND

(Continued from page one)

amendment was 'anti-God' and its (Roman) Catholic supporters 'ill-purposed.' These statements and those of a kind and positive negation in the very words of the amendment itself, which states:

"Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion."

"This provision now appears for the first time in the fundamental law of Massachusetts. The (Roman) Catholic supporters of the amendment are in favor of it. Are the opponents of the amendment against this provision? Do they consider this provision 'anti-God'?"

"Section 4 of the amendment is as follows: 'Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercise therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.'"

"Here again the amendment proposes a provision of law never before attempted in the history of the State; a provision which breathes religion in its every line, and which would give every inmate of every institution which the State controls an opportunity not alone to worship in private, but an opportunity for 'religious services of his own faith in the institution,' be his faith what it may, Protestant, Roman Catholic or Jewish. Can any fair-minded person find in this provision any insult to his religion? It is peculiarly in line with Roman Catholic precept and discipline which makes 'religious exercises' a matter of supreme moral obligation. Will any one say that Roman Catholics or non-Roman Catholics are 'ill-purposed' who voted to incorporate this principle in the constitution of the Commonwealth? Does any one believe that the 194 non-Roman Catholics who voted for this amendment are 'bigots' and 'fanatics'?"

"Section 3 of the amendment preserves and secures to the State, its towns and cities, the right to pay privately-controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for . . . the treatment and care of our afflicted poor."

"Can any voter sense any insult to his faith in this provision of law which enables the Massachusetts General Hospital, Carney Hospital, Baptist Hospital, Jewish Women's Hospital, Perkins' Institution, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, or any other hospital to receive compensation from the public treasury for such relief as it can furnish to poor suffering humanity? One could imagine a bigot voting against such a law through fear that some institution other than those controlled by his own coreligionists might be benefited by it, but it is impossible to conceive that any man could be influenced by fanaticism, or bigotry, or prejudice, or anything but the purest and tenderest motives of broad human sympathy, to vote in favor of such a law."

"Section 2 provides that no public funds shall be appropriated for privately controlled institutions, schools, colleges and hospitals. Out of nearly \$15,000,000 appropriated by the State (not including cities and towns) for such purposes since 1860, the Roman Catholics have received but \$49,000, which went to the Carney Hospital, House of the Good Shepherd and House of the Angel Guardian. They have never received nor asked for any further funds for school purposes and, under the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution, could not receive such aid for the grammar schools."

"This section puts all institutions on the same basis, sectarial, nonsectarian, Roman Catholic, non-Roman Catholic, Christian and Jewish."

"Some one speaking publicly against the anti-sectarian amendment has said that it deprives the poor man's son of an education or something to that effect."

"This claim besides being utterly false, is so absurd that to state it is to refute it. Everyone knows that it would be impossible to get 10 votes in any assemblage of Massachusetts citizens for a law which could possibly have any such result."

"The Constitutional Convention is made up of mature men, many of them experienced in public affairs, many of them leaders in their respective callings, representing all varieties and shades of belief, religious and political."

"Former governors, of whom one is a (Roman) Catholic, judges, and former judges, lawyers, teachers, laborers, farmers, merchants, bankers, students, and mechanics sat together studying this amendment for many days, while the committee which had it in charge reported it unanimously to the convention."

"It is no secret that pending deliberations of the committee the delegates consulted many leaders of thought in the community, as to how they might work out a law which

would promote the welfare and peace of the Commonwealth."

"The paramount aim of the committee was to bring to bear upon the delicate subject the very best thought and opinion available. They were studiously desirous, as indeed all the delegates were, to avoid offending any element in the community, believing as they all did, and still do, that the solution of most of our political problems rests primarily upon justice coupled with respect for one another's conscientious opinions."

"Hence it was that in dealing with this question recourse was had to men of all religious beliefs recognized as leaders in their respective social and religious circles, although they were not members of the convention."

Among the Roman Catholics consulted were Henry V. Cunningham, Esq., president of the Roman Catholic Federation; Charles T. Daly, secretary of the Roman Catholic Federation; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, chaplain of the Roman Catholic Federation, and Francis E. Slattery, Esq., an active member of the Roman Catholic Federation and one of its chief spokesmen. Mr. Cunningham, representing these gentlemen, assented to and approved of the anti-sectarian amendment as it was adopted by the convention, and it is known that another was active in advising delegates to vote for the amendment."

"They, of course, were not the only ones consulted. No one who knows them and appreciates their relation to the (Roman) Catholic people of the State can think for a moment that they, or any of them, would give even possible assent to the enactment of a law which wronged or insulted or oppressed (Roman) Catholics or excluded all thought of the Omnipotent God from the law of the land. Nor could they be suspected of approving a law against religion and education."

"No one who knows these gentlemen can entertain the supposition that they would not or could not have seen clearly any subtle menace to (Roman) Catholic belief or (Roman) Catholic institutions if any such thing existed. "When the amendment was adopted by the convention no word of protest was heard from any of these men who now, after several weeks of silence and apparent satisfaction, seem suddenly to have discovered that some one has been insulted."

"We believe that the voters of Massachusetts will not consent to be stampeded, but that they will, upon careful examination approve and vote for Amendment No. 2, 'Relative to Appropriations for Educational and Benevolent Purposes.'"

At the recent annual meeting of the Roxbury Federation of Churches the so-called anti-sectarian amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution was indorsed by those present and it was recommended that all the churches urge their members to support the amendment at the polls on election day, Nov. 6.

**Anti-sectarian Measure the Topic**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton Theological Institution and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, speaking at the meeting of the Northern Baptist Education Society here last night on the anti-sectarian amendment, urged support of the amendment. He expressed confidence that the statement made Sunday by Cardinal O'Connell would not seriously injure the chances of a favorable vote at the polls Tuesday, Nov. 6.

## SHIP SINKS U-BOAT; ANOTHER SINKS HER

**AN ATLANTIC PORT**—Twenty-six survivors of the torpedoed American steamer Lewis Luckenbach, arriving here today on a French liner, told of the sinking of a German U-boat and how their ship was torpedoed three hours after their successful encounter.

Describing the eventful afternoon, Third Mate Richard Dunphy of Brockton, Mass., said: "We first sighted the U-boat about a mile off our port bow, but she submerged before we could get our guns into action. She reappeared only a half-mile dead ahead, and this time our gunners were ready for her. The first shell from our five-inch bow gun struck the submarine squarely between the two periscopes. A column of water shot up from the submarine and she disappeared. A few minutes later when we passed the spot the water was still boiling and a heavy film of oil was plainly visible."

"We were proceeding with a small French trawler as a convoy some three hours later and making for a French port, when, without the slightest warning or without anyone seeing the submarine which attacked us, we were torpedoed."

### FARM AGENT AUTHORIZED

DETROIT, Mich.—Cass county is the thirty-third county in the State to adopt the county agricultural system, says the Free Press. After rejecting the plan, the board of supervisors voted a salary of \$1800 for a farm expert. The State will pay \$1200 a year expense money for the agent.

## CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY CASE HAS A HEARING

Council Inquiry Into Deposal of Librarian Copithorne Followed by Reference of Order Removing Trustees to Committee

Following a public hearing on the Cambridge Public Library situation last night, the City Council of Cambridge referred to its special library committee an order introduced by Councilor William M. Hogan requesting Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood to remove the board of library trustees. Mr. Hogan sought immediate passage of the order under suspension of the rules, but the council believed further investigation should precede such action.

Matthew R. Copithorne, deposed librarian, was the chief witness, and he was represented by Attorneys Daniel H. Coakley and James P. Aylward. The library trustees were not officially represented, although Edward P. Collier, chairman, appeared as a citizen and urged that the trustees be legally summoned to appear as witnesses.

In the opinion of members of the council, the burden of testimony was directed against Edward H. Redstone and Mrs. Nellie F. Crowley, the two Protestant members of the board of trustees. During Mr. Copithorne's direct testimony it was stated that there had been a general understanding that Mr. Redstone had at one time been a candidate to succeed the deposed librarian.

Referring to this point, Attorney Coakley declared with emphasis: "Redstone will not get the job, but 'a Redstone may.' He made it plain that the contest was not so much to reinstate Mr. Copithorne as to prevent the librarianship being secured by Mr. Redstone or 'others of his class.' Mr. Copithorne, however, pointed out that there was no occasion for any religious feeling developing at the hearing."

Long before the hearing started

the public seats on the floor and gallery of the aldermanic chamber were filled. On a number of occasions Edward J. Dunphy, president of the council, had to rap for order. A burst of applause from the throng greeted the introduction of Mr. Hogan's order to oust the board of trustees.

Mr. Copithorne charged that several members of the board of trustees were openly hostile to him, particularly trustees appointed by Mayor Rockwood. He told of being relieved as secretary of the board, a position which he said the librarian had held for 18 years, and he complained that the trustees approached two members of the library staff, "inciting them to insubordination." He said he had been openly criticized before his assistants, but that subsequently the board voted to sustain him, three trustees dissenting.

The former librarian at one time proposed making changes in the cataloging department that would result, he said, in a saving of 100 per cent in expenditures, but said that before he had opportunity to do this, the assistant librarian, Miss Etta Lois Russell, had been placed in charge of the department.

He declared he had been relieved from the librarianship without a hearing, as required, he said, by the rules of the board of trustees, and that several days after his removal he had received a copy of the printed rules, which he said had been so amended as to make it unnecessary to grant a hearing before discharging an employee of the library.

Edward O'Brien, a library assistant, was the only other witness placed on the stand last night. He substantiated in a measure the testimony of the former librarian.

## HENRY FORD LOSES DODGE-FORD SUIT

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford has today lost the Dodge-Ford suit in the Wayne Circuit Court, in which Horace E. and John F. Dodge asked that Ford be restrained from using the 1916 profits of the Ford plant to erect a smelter plant in River Rouge.

The Dodge Brothers petitioned the court asking that the profits of the year be divided among the stockholders.

## LAW TO PREVENT OIL WASTE UPHELD

Federal Court Sustains Authority of Oklahoma Commission on Overflow of Wells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The constitutionality of the Oklahoma law which authorizes the State Corporation Commission to control the oil and gas industry and prevent waste was upheld by decision of the United States Court of the western district here on Tuesday. The opinion was given in connection with refusal on the part of the court to grant the application of the Duluth & Oklahoma Oil Company of Minnesota, for an injunction restraining the Corporation Commission from enforcing an order compelling the company to "shut in" its big gas well in the Blackwell field.

The opinion was given by the three federal judges. It sets aside the contention of the oil company that the commission is without authority to prevent waste of gas by ordering a gas well "shut in," and that the act of the 1916-17 Legislature, under which this was attempted by the commission, violated both the federal and state constitutions.

A. L. Walker, state oil and gas conservation agent, says that the decision is most important as it will save the gas supply of Oklahoma.

Since the well of the Duluth & Oklahoma Oil Company has been "blowing off," its daily capacity has been reduced, according to Mr. Walker, from 24,000,000 feet to 5,000,000 feet, its present capacity. Mr. Walker will immediately ask the commission to impose a fine of \$500 a day upon the oil company for every day the order of the commission to "shut in" the well was ignored.

**FREE MARKET PROPOSED**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Tentative steps looking toward the establishment of a free market in Sacramento were taken, says the Union, when Dan W. Carmichael, president of the city commission, named a committee to formulate some plan whereby such a market could be established.

four horses and two wagons and two drivers cost \$7.86 a day hauling a ton fifty miles a Maxwell one ton truck with Timken worm drive costs \$4.62 a day for the same amount of work but you can do twice as much and more per day and unlike the horse there is no expense when it is not in use \$865 is the first cost on terms made easy over twelve months

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## RETAIL SALES ARE TO BE RESTRICTED

No Licensee to Sell Commodities if He Believes Supply Thus Obtained Will Be in Excess of Reasonable Requirements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hoarding of food is to be checked under regulations about to be issued by the United States Food Administration in connection with its system of licensing all dealers.

No licensee will be permitted to "keep on hand, or have in his possession or under control by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any food commodities in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or for sale by him during the period of 60 days," or to "sell or deliver to any person any food commodities if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such sale or delivery will give to such person a supply in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of 60 days next succeeding such sale or delivery." With respect to some commodities the limit is fixed at 30 days' supply.

Exceptions are made of commodities which are produced in great abundance at certain seasons, such as fruits, vegetables, fish, poultry, eggs, dairy products, cottonseed products, and others. These may be held in sufficient quantities to meet reasonable requirements throughout the period of 60 days or no production.

Sales in excess of 60 days' supply may be made for the use of the United States Government or allies, or for other and state governments.

It is also provided that for feeding purposes food commodities may be stored longer than 60 days if notice is sent to the Food Administration.

No licensee will be prevented from having on hand less than a carload of any commodity, and in addition a carload in transit.

These rules will not affect the validity of contracts made in good faith prior to Oct. 15, but the licensee will be required to give to the Food Administration copies of all such contracts which will not be fully performed on Jan. 1, and on the latter date further action in regard to such contracts will be considered.

To date about half of the states have telegraphed results of the first two days' campaigning to Washington headquarters. These reports are chiefly from the principal cities, and give a total of 2,605,063 signed cards, of which 864,465 have been obtained in the present canvass. This is a little more than one-fourth of the minimum goal of 10,000,000 set for the campaign. The reports still show Maine leading, with almost 90,000 new pledge cards signed. The production of propaganda, which has been spreading throughout the country ever since the beginning of the food conservation movement, has shown itself in many locations in the present campaign.

The trouble, according to reports, has developed mostly in the middle western states and in Maine, where some of the workers for the Food Administration, after presenting the pledge card for signatures, are said to have been greeted with the response from housewives that they would not sign because they had heard rumors that government officers would call at their houses later on and confiscate the foodstuffs they had canned, and this in spite of the fact that the United States Food Administrator has repeatedly issued denials of any such possibility.

The following figures as posted in the Washington campaign headquarters, show the total number of signatures in states from which reports have been received in the two days of the pledge week campaign:

Arkansas	12,142
California	52,062
Florida	11,903
Georgia	14,739
Idaho	12,747
Indiana	82,137
Iowa	80,800
Louisiana	201,861
Maine	97,340
Massachusetts	29,484
Mississippi	21,979
Montana	9,915
Nebraska	31,373
Nevada	12,175
New Hampshire	42,610
New Jersey	58,249
New York City	60,218
North Carolina	54,610
North Dakota	14,394
South Carolina	22,743
South Dakota	17,518
Tennessee	35,402
Texas	49,294
Vermont	7,635
West Virginia	26,628

## Committees on Meat Control

Representatives of Three of the Four Divisions Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Membership of three of the four committees named by the Government to cooperate with it in handling the meat situation was announced on Tuesday. The Advisory Committee on Prices consists of H. C. Wallace, Des Moines, Ia.; W. M. McFadden, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.; E. Z. Russell, Omaha, Neb.; W. M. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; and J. M. Eppard, Ames, Ia.

The Port Production Committee is made up of John M. Eppard, Ames, Ia.; E. W. Burdick, Herman, Neb.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; W. A. Williams, Marlow, Okla.; J. H. Skinner, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; and Dr. Tait B. Ralston, Raleigh, N. C.

The Cattle Raisers Committee is composed of E. L. Burke, Omaha, Neb.; Dwight B. Heard, Phoenix, Ariz.; Alfred S. Cope, San Antonio, Tex.; W.

T. McKay, Kentland, Ind.; W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Kan.; and W. A. Cochell, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Three of the five members of the "consumers' committee" have been selected, namely, W. Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers, and who will represent the American Federation of Labor in the conference; Prof. Frank Tausig, Harvard University; and Graham Taylor, Northwestern University, "Settlement, Chicago. Another member is to represent either the American Federation of Labor or the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

## Cold Storage Rulings

After Nov. 1 All Warehouse Foods to Be Specially Labeled

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special regulations for cold storage houses are to be put into force by the Food Administration Nov. 1.

Under the ruling, poultry, eggs, butter and fresh or frozen fish stored 30 days or more cannot be sold as fresh, and will not be permitted to go on sale unless marked with a placard: "Cold Storage Goods."

All fresh meat, fresh meat products, fresh fish, game, poultry, eggs and butter must be marked with the date on which they are placed in storage and their date of release.

## Prices Tend to Drop

Administration Licensing Produces Cheaper Food in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The requirement of the Food Administration which calls for every firm in the country handling foodstuffs and doing a business of more than \$100,000 to be licensed, has already caused the price of a number of foodstuffs in this city to drop, and it is predicted that there will be a further decrease in the next few days. One object of the Government supervision is to see that the supplies of the country maintain a normal flow from the producer to the consumer.

## Virginia in the Lead

Her Food Pledge Cards Foot Up Over a Hundred Thousand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the tabulation in Washington headquarters, the third day of the food pledge week campaign opens with 2,722,918 families enlisted in the cause of food conservation. This is an increase of 117,855 over the official figures given out last night by the United States food administration. The figures are based on meager returns from about thirty states and represent just one or two districts in each State. They are significant, however, in that in almost every case the number of enrollments is beyond the expectations of the campaign managers for the particular districts for the short period of canvassing. One district in Colorado reported 17,232 pledges signed in one day, which is in excess of its original quota for the whole week.

Of the states that have sent in returns, Virginia leads the field with over 107,000 pledge cards. Maine is now second with about 90,000, Indiana third with 85,000, and Arkansas fourth with over 82,000. Arkansas made the best showing for one day, having signed up about 70,000 new cards.

## Coal Restrictions

Dr. Garfield Announces That "Luxury" Plants Can Get No Supply

WASHINGTON, D. C.—So-called "luxury industries" are being cut off from their coal supply by Fuel Administrator Dr. Garfield. A silk manufacturer is the first to feel the rule that industries not essential to victory in the war shall receive no relief from coal shortage even though the factories be forced to close.

This fact has been officially announced and it has been further stated that all "luxury" plants which cannot obtain coal on the open market are to receive no government help. Moreover, official declares that it would be useless for electric sign owners to seek to modify the forthcoming order curtailing electric sign lighting.

Dr. Garfield's plan is to give coal priority to railroads, army and navy, public utilities, munition plants and plants essential to victory in the war. A sufficient supply of fuel will also be distributed to private homes.

## MORE TEN-CENT MILK DEPOTS

MALDEN, Mass.—Milk at 10 cents a quart cash was placed on sale at 50 stores in the adjoining cities of Malden and Everett today by Frank E. Boyd, an Everett milk dealer who supplies the greater part of the milk in the two cities. Mr. Boyd, who will continue to deliver milk to customers at 14 cents a quart, states that those stores which handle the 10-cent milk will derive no profit as they will be charged a flat rate of 10 cents. He declares that he is carrying out the plan at an actual loss and that the arrangement can be only temporary, pending a hearing of the claims of the small milk dealers by Henry B. Endicott, the Massachusetts food administrator.

## TAXABLE VALUES INCREASE

PORTLAND, Ore.—The total assessed valuation of Lane County, exclusive of public service utilities, according to a dispatch from Eugene to the Oregonian, shows an increase of \$4,000,000 over 1916. The appraisal for this year is \$30,428,266, as compared with \$26,413,272 last year. The public service utilities in Lane County were valued at \$3,912,188 last year.

## CAR SHORTAGE HOLDS POTATOES

United States Bureau of Markets Reports Continued Light Movement and Large Quantities in Storage Houses

Movement of potatoes from the producing sections to distributing centers continues light, reports the United States Bureau of Markets today in its weekly review of the market, and the principal reason given for the condition is a car shortage. The review says:

"Complaints of car shortage persist from practically all producing sections and this has prevented loading and caused comparatively light movement. Storage houses are reported filled. Shipments all season have been very light from the Aroostook County region, due in part to a short drop, Maine having shipped to date only about 40 per cent of the amount shipped last year up to this time. F. o. b. prices at Presque Isle on Green Mountains, bulk, per 11 pecks, declined to \$3.50@3.75 during the last of the week. Round Whites are quoted f. o. b. Coldwater, Mich., at \$1.25@1.35, with a moderate demand. Michigan stock, bulk, per 100 pounds, ranged from \$2.10@2.30. F. o. b. prices in Wisconsin held up fairly well, although the demand was limited.

The demand at Minnesota shipping points was very irregular, with few sales toward the last of the week. Red River Ohio, went at \$1.05@1.15. A very acute car shortage in the Greeley section of Colorado helped to make the f. o. b. demand exceedingly limited. Jobbing prices slumped during the last of the week in eastern cities, while western prices remained fairly firm. Maine stock sold from \$4.75@5.50 per 180 pounds, bulk, and from \$3.40@3.60 per 120-pound sack. New Jersey Glants jobbed from \$3.50@4 per 150-pound sack, running up to \$4.50 on some of the southern markets. White varieties from Wisconsin jobbed from \$1.45@1.65, bulk, per bushel, while Minnesota's went from \$1.35@1.70 in sacks.

"Sweet potato jobbing prices remain firm on most markets although they followed the decline in white potato prices on some eastern markets. Virginia barreled stock jobbed \$3.50@4.75, but went as low as \$3 in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, during last of week. Cloth top barrels Big Stems Jersey jobbed \$4@4.25 in New York, Philadelphia, up to \$6.50 in some distant markets. Shipping point demand was fairly brisk in New Jersey. Yellow Globes going f. o. b. Swedenboro \$3.75@4 bulk, per barrel f. o. b. prices Virginia stock Big Stems declined from \$3.25@3.50 during first of week to \$3@3.15 during last of week. Six hundred and forty-four cars were moved compared with 740 the previous week.

"The onion market has been dull and inactive during the past week. Connecticut Valley Yellow Globes declining in a jobbing way to \$3.25@3.50 with top prices \$3.75. Some stock sold low as \$2.60@2.75 last of week. F. o. b. demand Connecticut Valley onions exceedingly limited, few sales reported. Massachusetts shipments held up fairly well; 1369 cars have been moved to date from Connecticut Valley, compared with 1562 cars same time last year. F. o. b. demand for New York stock continues good; 100 pound-sacks Yellow Globes sold, usual terms \$3.25@3.65. California Austrian Browns jobbed \$3.25@4.25, falling away slightly toward last of week. F. o. b. demand for Ohio stock is very light. Yellow Globe Ohio jobbing \$3.50@3.75 per hundred pounds. "Apple prices showed a tendency to advance during the past week with good demand and fair market for good stock. Good barreled stock is jobbing from \$4.50@6.50. Western box Jonathans moved freely on eastern markets. Fancy stock \$1.75@2.50, extra fancy \$3@3.25. Shipments from Washington over 1000 cars, prices advancing, demand active. Extra fancy Jonathans quoted \$1.30@1.40 f. o. b. Spokane.

Grape shipments this past week fell off about 700 cars compared with previous week. Demand was weakly moderate. Four-quart baskets Concord, quoted 20c f. o. b. Westfield, N. Y., 17c Benton Harbor, Mich. Four-quart baskets New York Concord, jobbing, 22@24c, Michigan 19@24c, 6-quart Climax baskets mostly 25@28c.

Cabbage shipments held up well in spite of lack of cars. New York, exclusive of Long Island, rolling 496 cars compared with 462 cars last week. F. o. b. prices Rochester, N. Y., declined last week to \$30@32 bulk per ton cash track. New York domestic jobbed \$35@45 per ton. Danish stock slightly higher. This stock is jobbing \$1.15@2.75 Wisconsin, domestic jobbing \$35@45 bulk per ton.

Celery market remains firm; New York and Michigan continue heaviest shippers.

## Cauliflower Abundant

Spinach and Lettuce Also Plenty, Says Bureau of Markets

Cauliflower, spinach and lettuce were the vegetables brought to the Boston markets in the largest quantities today, according to a bulletin from the United States Bureau of Markets. The bulletin reads: The bulk of the supply of cauliflower sold at previous quotations of 75 cents per box of 5 to 9 heads wholesale, with small lots somewhat higher. Spinach continues excellent in quality, but owing to a temporary shortage due to yesterday's storm, prices advanced about 10 cents per bushel, bringing growers a range of 50 to 75 cents. Lettuce was plentiful today, for the season of the year, with a wide range in quality of both hothouse and field grown, selling from 25 to 75 cents per box of 18 heads.

Root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips, continue in good supply and reasonable in price. Farmers' prices collected by the United States Bureau of Markets. Retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration.

Farmers reporting 94, commission men 17, loads 133.

Apples, 1949 bu, \$1.23@3, retail, 8 to 13c qt; beets, bunch, 77 bbs (13 bunches), 50@60c; beets, cut, 102 bu, \$1@1.25, retail, 4c lb; carrots, cut, 346 bu, \$1@1.15, retail 5c lb; cabbage, white, 468 bbls (80-90 lbs), \$1.25@1.50, retail 2 1/2c lb; cabbage, savoy, 91 bbls (40-50 lbs), 75@85c, retail 4c lb; cabbage, red, 20 bu, 90c@1, retail, 5c lb; cucumbers, 33 bu, \$8@9, retail, 13 to 15c each; celery, 779 doz, pascal, \$1.25@1.50, retail, 15c bunch, white, \$1@1.15, retail 15c bunch, Boston market, \$1.65@1.75, retail 20c bunch.

Lettuce, 1451 bxs (18 heads), 40@75c, retail 5c to 8c head; onions, 25 bu, \$1.60@2, retail 6c lb; radishes, 25 bbs, 35@50c, retail 3 bunches 5c; spinach, 1367 bu, 50@60c, retail 20c pk; potatoes, 104 bu, \$1.50@1.90; turnip squash, 212 bbls, \$1.25@1.50, retail 4c lb; Hubbard squash, 35 bbls, \$1.25@1.50, retail 4c lb; Bay State squash, 88 bbls, \$1.50, retail 4c lb; hot-house tomatoes, 1790 lbs, 20@23c, retail 35c lb; greens, 180 bu, 25@35c; cauliflower, 1339 bbs (5-9 heads), 75@85c, retail 15c to 25c head.

Parsley, 99 bu, 25@35c, retail 2 oz 5c; parsnips, 77 bu, \$1.25@1.50, retail 5c lb; turnips, 47 bu, 60@75c, retail 2 lb; broccoli, 98 bu, 90c@1.50; kale, 59 bu, 25@35c; escarole and chicory, 177 bu, 25@40c; pumpkins, 115 bu, 65@75c, retail 2c lb; leeks, 61 doz, 40@50, retail 2c bunch.

There are also small amounts of bunch carrots, 50@60c box; tomatoes, \$1.25@5 bu; romaine, 30@40c box; Swiss chard, 30@40c box; cress, 35c doz; rape, 25@35c bu; kohlrabi, 40@50c bu; shell beans, \$1.50@2 bu; peas, \$1.50@3 bu; white radish, 75@90c bu; quinces, \$3@3.50 bu; bunch turnips, 50c doz, and banana squash, 3c lb.

## PROHIBITION ISSUE SOON TO BE RAISED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Expects to Take Up Question in Few Weeks

The question of prohibition is expected to come before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention within the next few weeks, and while the subject has been widely discussed and is very familiar to citizens throughout the State, considerable data showing the progress and effect of prohibition in other states of the Union has been collected and prepared for the convention by the commission appointed to compile information for that body.

The commission finds that liquor legislation of Massachusetts as well as that of some other states has centered about five particular questions: (1) taxation; (2) limiting and classifying licenses; (3) licensing authorities; (4) general restrictions on selling; (5) local option or permitting the community to choose between license and prohibition.

The commission finds that repression is the keynote of liquor legislation in the United States, in that progressively stringent license regulations remain largely repressive and are directed against liquor selling as an institution rather than at the drink itself. Such repressive regulations, in the opinion of the commission, serve more or less to eliminate certain excesses, but are not designed to influence the attitude of the individual toward the use of intoxicating liquor. "How profoundly it has affected the character of the liquor traffic," says the commission, "that the pivotal question in dealing with it has been whether it should be legalized or suppressed, may easily be inferred."

In an appendix to its report, the commission gives the attitude of the different states in the Union on the liquor traffic, those states which have or have had constitutional prohibition are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia. The states which have or have had statutory prohibition are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

## SCHOOL FUNDS INCREASED

MADISON, Wis.—State taxes, aids for educational purposes, and mill taxes for the support of the university and normals of the State are over \$300,000 higher this year than last, says the State Journal. This year the aggregate total is \$4,797,945. Last year it was \$4,430,736.

## PRICE OF COAL IN BANGOR REDUCED

Dealers of City Drop Anthracite From \$11 to \$10 a Ton and Are Allowing but Two Tons to Each Customer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BANGOR, Me.—The retail price of hard coal in Bangor has been reduced from \$11 to \$10 a ton, by voluntary action of the six or seven dealers of the city. This reduction of \$1 a ton may offset what the Fuel Administration may do when it fixes maximum retail prices for hard coal, soft coal and coke in Bangor, as it is doing all over the country. Dealers say in explanation of their action merely that they "thought it best" to make the reduction. The State Fuel Administrator, J. C. Hamlen of Portland, has appointed a chairman of the local committee that is to recommend maximum retail prices, but no other members have yet been appointed.

At the \$10 price the dealers are allowing only two tons to each customer, and say they are now drawing on stocks that were accumulated in October. The \$10 price, they assert, will be for anthracite to be fixed by the Fuel Administration. They will make, they say, little or no profit at the price they have voluntarily established. Anthracite costs them, at the Pennsylvania mines, under maximum prices fixed by the Government, \$4.70 a ton from "railroad" mines and \$5.65 a ton from Bangor "independent" mines. Transportation from the mines to tide-water costs about \$1.45 a ton; the barge rate to Bangor varies from \$3.50 to \$4, so that the coal costs the local dealer at least \$9.65 a long ton, of 2240 pounds, or \$8.61 a short ton of 2000 pounds, and may cost him \$11.50 a long ton more. As the \$10 price is for a short ton, the dealer's "margin," or gross profit is \$1.39 on the ton that he sells, when he buys at the lowest mine price and gets the lowest rate on barge transportation. Out of this "margin" he must pay all his expenses of doing business.

In about six weeks, it is expected, the Bangor harbor will be closed, and then the city must depend on all-rail transportation for its coal supply beyond the reserve stocks accumulated up to that time. The all-rail freight rate is now \$3.77 to \$4.50 a ton, depending on the location of the mine, the route, and the dealer's location. This is less than water transportation costs, but New England coal yards are mostly located on the water and are equipped to handle coal most economically from barges, so the cost of handling all-rail coal is for most dealers higher than the cost of handling barge coal. The coal men say that it is difficult to get cars for all-rail shipments and that this difficulty is sure to increase with the coming of winter, while other difficulties of railroad transportation will also increase.

Bituminous coal is very scarce throughout Maine and is not used as a domestic fuel. Factories are trying to get more through the State Fuel Administrator and James J. Storow, Fuel Administrator for New England, whose office is in Boston. Wood as fuel is in unusual demand and sells for \$10 a cord in Bangor.

## EXPERIMENTS IN FISH DRYING MADE

United States Bureau Says Results in Case of Squid Are Especially Noteworthy

Experiments in drying fish were conducted by Dr. G. G. Scott at Woods Hole, Mass., during last summer, says the United States Bureau of Fisheries in a recent bulletin. In explaining the work, it says: Domestic fruit-drying apparatus, steam-heated fish dryers, dryers with air heated by means other than steam, dryers which force dried air over the fish at varying temperatures, and the methods and limitations of sun drying were tried. The methods were applied to a variety of food fish not commonly used, including shark, goosefish, and whiting, and also squid. The results in the case of the squid are especially noteworthy. Squid in the drying process, is reduced to broad, thin sheets of inviting appearance, which may be chopped to form chowder or soup stock. There is an agreeable and characteristic flavor which, together with the very high protein content, promises much for the eventual addition of the squid to the American dietary.

Activities in the South are given in the same bulletin. Concerning this work, the bureau says:

"In an effort to increase the production and consumption of smoked fish

in the South Atlantic and Gulf states, the bureau has detailed Arthur Orr and Templeton Van de Bogert to give exhibits of the methods of smoking fish. They are equipped with a small portable smokehouse of recent design, built especially for the purpose, and are prepared to instruct those desirous of developing this phase of the fisheries. They are giving special attention to the smoking of menhaden and sharks, and will experiment with various species common to the region to determine the suitability of such forms to this method of treatment.

At Beaufort, N. C., bonito, menhaden, whiting, mullet, and shrimp were smoked. The smoked shrimp, found to be especially palatable, and if it proves practicable to pickle and smoke it as demanded by the trade, there is a possibility of considerable development in this field. Arrangements were made for shipping samples to New Bern and Goldsboro in order to familiarize dealers, members of home canning clubs, and other local organizations with the merits of this product.

Members of one of the large fishing companies located near Wilmington, N. C., have become interested in the smoking of fish and are assembling materials necessary to building a smokehouse. While in Wilmington the bureau's agents made arrangements to furnish the fire and police departments with sample lots of smoked fish.

## PURCHASE OF DAVIS HOME TO BE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—Purchase of "Beauvoir," the home of Jefferson Davis, by the State of Mississippi, will be strongly urged before the State Legislature, when that body meets in regular session in January. Beauvoir is now being used as a home for Confederate veterans, but its ownership is vested in the Mississippi division of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, which purchased it in 1902 from Mrs. Varina Davis for \$10,000, with the stipulation that it should be used as a home for the veterans and their wives and widows.

The Legislature has been making appropriations for the upkeep of the home, which is near Biloxi, Miss., for a number of years, but has refused to erect substantial buildings on the place where the title is not vested in the State. The present buildings are inadequate, and the State will be asked to buy the property and improve it suitably for the needs of the veterans.

## CAR HEATING DELAYED

QMAHA, Neb.—Responding to a communication from the Council Bluffs City Council asking for heat in street cars, says the World-Herald, Superintendent Luessler of the traction company says that the fuel situation is such that heating cars when not absolutely necessary would be not only unpatriotic, but little short of criminal.

## BEAN CROP BRINGS \$135,000

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A Camarillo, owner of one of the largest bean ranches in California, says an Oxnard correspondent of the Tribune, has sold his crop of 10,000 100-pound sacks for \$13.50 a hundred. A large part of the Camarillo ranch is rented, and this quantity represents only the owner's share of the crop.

## UNION PACIFIC TRAINING WOMEN

OMAHA, Neb.—The Union Pacific system is starting an experimental class of women in this city to train them and give them advance experience in the duties of ticket agents, articulating the possible necessity of employing women on the system for this work, in case of future heavy drafts among the men for service at the front.

## COOPERATION IN FOOD WORK URGED

Clergymen and Teachers Asked to Ally Themselves With Local Committee in Making Pledge Week a Success

Coordination of effort in making the Food Pledge Week a success in Massachusetts is asked of clergymen and teachers by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, in charge of the movement in the Commonwealth, today, who adds that instead of forming new committees to distribute pledge cards, all interested should ally themselves with the local committee so that no duplication of work will result. In every town and city throughout Massachusetts, a local chairman has been appointed. Names and addresses may be obtained through inquiry by mail or in person at the State House, Boston.

Clergymen were asked to form committees and organize their congregations to aid in the work, in a recent letter from Washington, but when it was discovered that this would mean two committees in each field, the state authorities communicated with Washington and telegrams have been sent asking the ministers not to form separate committees, but rather to cooperate with the women in the state campaign.

The telegram to the churches reads: "There seems to be a misunderstanding regarding a circular recently issued from Washington, entitled 'Suggestions for Church Committees.' Inasmuch as this may cause some conflict in connection with the pledge card campaign, I have to request that there be no action taken in the churches of Massachusetts looking to the carrying out of the request contained in this circular until and only after further instructions have been issued from Washington. Let everyone do their best to assist in the pledge card campaign now being conducted by the women of this State."

Henry B. Endicott, State Food Commissioner, in commenting on the situation, said: "The churches can best help by throwing their powerful influences into the campaign already under way for the signing of the pledge cards, and I am sure that if steps have been taken along other lines since last Sunday that the program will be halted and all energies directed toward the single task of enrolling every household on a pledge card."

Already thousands of food pledge cards have been signed by the women of the State, notwithstanding the fact that a partial canvass made some months ago resulted in the registering of hundreds of thousands of women.

# Walk-Over Stores

in

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### Walk-Over Shoes

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The world over, all Walk-Over shoes bear the same Walk-Over Trade Mark. Look for it.

# Walk-Over SHOES

Styles in Walk-Over shoes are not guesses. Shoe-styles follow the mode in clothing. Not only do the designers of Walk-Over shoes secure advance information from clothing designers of what men and women are going to wear, but a special representative (a style expert) makes regular reports from Paris to the Walk-Over designers. From tip to heel a Walk-Over shoe is made on the Know-How plan.

The "Know-How" comes from 43 years of experience.



### WALK-OVER SHOPS

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CAMBRIDGE MARKET  
IS CALLED SUCCESS

Out-of-Door Public Institution  
Established Last July Said to  
Be Paying a Profit and Bene-  
fitting Many People

In Cambridge, Mass., there has been for the last summer and is still in flourishing operation a municipal market which is considered a great success by Mayor Rockwood and the many citizens who have made use of it. This market is said to be the largest of its kind in Massachusetts and it is likely to be continued permanently, in winter as well as summer, because of its worth to the public of Cambridge.

The market was established last July, on the recommendation of Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and his request for an appropriation of \$500 for the purpose. The appropriation has more than made up to the city, it is said, out of fees charged farmers who have sold in the market. Joseph L. Johnson, superintendent of the market, says it is now paying a net profit of \$50 to \$60 a week besides benefiting both farmers and citizens of Cambridge as a place where the products of the farms near the city can be had by consumers, only a few hours after they have been picked and with no profits absorbed by middlemen.

A fee of \$1 a day is charged every farmer or other seller of farm produce who uses the municipal market, which is open Tuesday and Saturday of each week. The big day for business is Saturday, when from early morning until late in the evening loaded farm wagons stand backed up to the curbsides and boxes containing vegetables, fruit and eggs are piled on the sidewalk or the street pavement. Last Saturday there were about 30 vehicles of all sorts, from one-horse wagons to big automobile trucks, continually to be seen at the market, the place of one that departed empty being quickly filled by another with a fresh load. And all Cambridge seemed to be buying at the market rather than at the nearby grocery stores.

Records in the possession of Mayor Rockwood show that on Saturday, Oct. 13, there were 9400 sales by 43 vendors at the municipal market, the amount of produce sold being estimated at 4857 bushels. On Tuesday, Oct. 16, there were 2600 sales, by 17 vendors, the produce being estimated at 1400 bushels. These days are said to be fairly representative, and the popularity of the market seems to continue undiminished though the growing season is past. Last Saturday there were displayed for sale fresh lettuce, beets, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, radishes, endive, celery, cucumbers and pears, as well as such long-keeping farm products as apples, winter squashes, onions and potatoes.

A noteworthy feature of the market is that there has been no trouble about getting farmers to sell their produce directly to the public. In some communities the municipal market has met with the real or presumed objection of farmers to spending their time in thus selling. It has been said, in opposition to the municipal market, that the farmer ordinarily will not spend his time in this way. But according to Superintendent Johnson, the farmers who come to Cambridge like to do their selling to the consumers; they ask and obtain prices that are a little under those demanded in ordinary retail markets, and so make for themselves nearly the ordinary wholesale and retail profits as compensation for their time spent in selling. Some of them employ boys and girls to help in the selling.

From the consumer's point of view, the principal advantages of the market is that the produce is always fresh and the buying is convenient, as the market is in a central part of the city. "It's just like going out into your own garden and picking the stuff right off the vines," said Superintendent Johnson, who is full of enthusiasm about the market. "These farmers come mostly from Lexington and Concord—some of them from places farther away. Indeed, one man who arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, with 500 bushels of potatoes, had been on the way since 10 o'clock last night. And most of the buyers live within easy walking distance of the market."

Superintendent Johnson sees it that the prices charged in the municipal market are not higher than those given in the daily bulletin of the United States Bureau of Markets as "low retail prices." Often they are decidedly lower. Last Saturday comparative prices on some of the things sold were as follows:

UNITED STATES BUREAU PRICE	
Spinach, bushel	20c
Potatoes, bushel (whole sale)	42.10
Cauliflower, head	20c
Lettuce, head	35c
Cucumbers, pound	6c
Cabbages, pound	5c
Celery, bunch	15c
Cucumbers, each	15c
Spinach, bushel	20c
Spinach, bushel (by the peck)	42.10
Cauliflower, head	20c
Lettuce, head	35c
Cucumbers, pound	6c
Cabbages, pound	5c
Celery, bunch	15c
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## MUSIC

## Heinrich Gebhard, Pianist

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist—Recital in the Music Hall, after dinner, Oct. 29. The program: French suite in E major, Bach; "Chanson à travers les feuilles," "Poissons d'or," "General Lavine," "La terrasse des audiences de clair de lune," and "Jardins sous la pluie," Debussy; prelude, aria and duet, Chopin; waltz, op. 42, and mazurka, E sharp, Chopin; "Danse Caractéristique," Tchaikovsky; "Rigoletto," Verdi-Liszt.

Heinrich Gebhard is a genuine Chau-tauqua, able by his form of lecturing, which happens to be piano-playing, instead of ordinary talking, to put himself on intimate terms with his hearers and to make them think about large matters. He can call the people out from the valley to his tent and can recite their opinions for them and set their ideals in adjustment with the times. He may want the desirable power to start laughter going in the crowd and to give his arguments the clinch of humor; but though he jests little, he is not wholly remote from the serious. He can picture the moonlight romanticism of Debussy and the high noon classicism of Bach in the same half hour. He may have an admiration for the music of Cesar Franck, which is at times almost ecstatic, yet he does not get completely hoisted off the earth by it. If he exerts in presenting the austere and unadorned pages of the Franck prelude, aria and duet, he is just as successful with a conversable impromptu of Chopin or with a chattering transcription of Liszt.

This pianist's work, because it represents a typical side of musical cultivation in Boston, is an especially interesting subject of public study; interesting to Bostonians as a self-revelation; interesting, no doubt, elsewhere also as telling to what conclusions a community that has seriously pondered on art for 50 years or more has arrived.

## Reinold Werrenrath, Baritone

Reinold Werrenrath, baritone—Song recital in the Music Hall, with Harry Spier singing the piano accompaniment; evening of Oct. 29. The program: "Cagliostro," "Sally," "Deb. au me. no. Valse," "Buonfanciuto," "The fiero comico," "L'opéra," "Du bist die Ruh," "Die Fremdlinger," Schubert; "An den Wasserkanten," Schumann; "Liedesdrück," Wolf; "L'œuvre martyre," Paderm; "Le manoir de Rosemonde," Duparc; "Wohlgemuth," Tancrède; "Marins d'Islande," "Gondoliers," "The Song of France," "The Nightingale and I," Enghen; "The Wisdom Song," Horman; "A Home" and "Arab Love Song," Ferard.

Reinold Werrenrath's success as a baritone singer is the kind that stands out. For it has a substantial vocal foundation. The success of many baritones has been temporary, because without solid musical grounding. It has been built on so-called "human" values in song; which more often than not have meant more individual eccentricities of expression. Now singing expression, when it grows out of any true basis of correct vocal method, and polished melodic phrasing and an accommodation of words to notes that admits of beauty of tone, is likely to be genuine. Expression which depends on a peculiar, ejaculatory manner of enunciation or upon devices borrowed from the art of acting, can have but an impermanent effect. It does not hold its interest with the discriminating hearer. And the discriminating hearer is the one in the long run who determines critical reputations. Not but that Mr. Werrenrath's singing is human to the last accent; it is indeed a warm-hearted message. At the same time it is delivered always through the agency of good singing—that is to say, through a correct vocal technique and a truthfully musical style of address.

The artist on Tuesday evening presented a program that was a searching test of his resources, without being a strain on the attention of his listeners. It was what may be called a sonata type of program, the groups of songs corresponding to the allegro, andante, scherzo and finale of a cyclic piece of instrumental music. It was all skillfully proportioned and was irresistibly engaging from beginning to end. One of the most telling of his selections was the song to France, by Paderm, especially striking, for some reason, in its position after songs of the Italian and the German schools. The humorous "Chinese Mother Goose Song" of Crist were a brilliant success and brought applause to the composer, who was in the audience, no less than to the singer.

## Notes

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 25, with Vladimir Dubinsky, violinist, assisting. Her selections may be expected to be those which she has been presenting in her concerts in the West, including:

Aria from Rinaldo, Handel; "My Heart Is Ever Faithful," Bach; "Ich Liebe Dich," Bach; "Ah! Mon Fils," Meyerbeer; "The Young Man," and "Haidenröseln," Wagner; "Wienlied," Brahms; "Traum der Dämmerung," Strauss; "None but the Lonely Heart," Tchaikovsky; "Annus Domini," with cello obbligato, Bizet; "The Lament," Offenbach; "At Parting," Wagner; "The Boy's Weather," and "When the Boys Come Home," Speaks.

The Creator Grand Opera Company, visiting the Boston Opera House the two weeks beginning Nov. 5, will have in its repertory "Rigoletto," "Carmen," "Trovatore" and "Martha," opening with "Rigoletto." There will be evening performances and Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The trio from "Faust" and the quartet from "Rigoletto" are among the selections which the four opera singers, Mmes. Garrison and Braslau and Messrs. Martinielli and Middleton, will present in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon. Miss Garrison will sing pieces by Granados and Massenet, Swedish and Norwegian folksongs and an aria from "Traviata." Mme.

Braslau will present songs by Tchaikovsky, Arensky, Manney, Hueter and di Nigero and an aria from "Favorita." Mr. Martinielli will present songs by Mascagni, Rossini, Tosti and Sinigaglia and an aria from "Bohème." Mr. Middleton will sing Haendel's "Ruddier than the Cherry" and an aria from "The Barber of Seville."

## ART

Southern Art at Atlanta  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A representative showing of southern art was displayed at the Southeastern Fair, now ended, at Atlanta. There were oils, water colors, pastels, chalk, pencil and charcoal drawings, mural decorations and architectural designs in the collection, the work of artists in many southern states, even as far west as California.

Miss Catherine Riley, of Knoxville, Tenn., was awarded a first prize for an excellent oil portrait of a mother and child. Many other Tennessee artists received honorable mention for work in oils.

From the studio of William P. Silva in California came a number of landscape studies, which vied for the attention of visitors, with photographs by Fawland E. Scalfie of Atlanta. Mr. Scalfie also had an interesting collection of fans and rosaries, many of them from Mexico.

First mention in chalk work went to Mrs. Kate Edwards, in charcoal to Lucile Hall, a student of Lewis Gregg; in pencil work to Earl Warner. Miss Marie Haines of Atlanta, was adjudged best in watercolors, and Miss Lucy M. Stanton of Athens, in miniatures. The first prize in sculpture went to a bust entered by T. Cecelia's Academy of Nashville, Tenn., while murals by Henry C. Taylor were similarly marked.

## SHIPPING NEWS

High prices continued at the South Boston fish pier today. Wholesale dealers' quotations per hundred-weight were: Haddock \$8@9.50, steak cod \$13.50@14.75, market cod \$7.29, pollock \$7.25@8, large hake \$8.50 and small hake \$6. Arrivals: Star Breaker 66,100 pounds, str. Swell 61,450, schooners Flora L. Oliver 68,000, W. M. Goodspeed 6700, Laura Enos 4300 and Eva Avina 2900.

Reports received here today from Gloucester indicated no vessels arrived there with fish. A total of 26 Newfoundland vessels have been taken from the fisheries of that district since Jan. 1, 1916, for various reasons, eight of them formerly hailing from Gloucester. Three of the eight were torpedoed while making trips to Europe, the Rose Dorothea, Richard and Conqueror.

The Boston Ship Brokerage Company has just purchased the two-masted schooner Herman F. Kimball, on private terms from the Edward Bryant Company. The vessel was built at Boothbay in 1888.

Owners of the former Merchants & Miners Transportation Company's liner Powhatan, the McCormick Shipping Company, are planning to place the vessel in the coal trade from Virginia ports to New England, it was reported in maritime circles here today. The vessel was sunk in Chesapeake Bay a year ago and afterward raised. The craft has since been converted from a passenger steamer into a freighter.

## DREDGERS MAY BE TAKEN

Three dredgers at work in Old Harbor, in connection with the park-making along the Strandway, may be requisitioned by the United States Government for work on the government destroyer plant at Squantum. Lieutenant Atwood, in charge of construction work at the Squantum plant, told Mayor Curley that such a demand might be made upon the city. The Mayor asked the lieutenant to make any such demand in writing if it is to be made.

## BEAR GIVEN TO MAYOR CURLEY

Maclean, a little grizzly bear which was for some time the official mascot of Col. Percy A. Guthrie's Maclean Killies of America, has been presented to Mayor Curley and will probably eventually find a home in the Franklin Park Zoo.

## AYER PROMOTIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED

Several Lieutenants to Be Advanced to Rank of Captain and at Least Two Captains Are to Be Made Majors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Announcement was made at division headquarters today that in a few days between 50 and 60 second lieutenants attached to infantry and artillery commands and the depot brigade, will be promoted to first lieutenants, and that several first lieutenants will be advanced to the rank of captain, while two captains will be made majors.

The names of the officers to be thus promoted are being withheld pending the receipt of advices from the War Department. It is the understanding that Plattsburg men will be designated to fill the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, and that none of the present non-commissioned officers will be advanced at this time. These non-commissioned officers, however, will be given an opportunity to line up for commission a little later when an officers' school will be established at camp.

A school for sergeants and acting sergeants has been started in the department, and men of all ranks of life who have displayed ability necessary in becoming efficient non-commissioned officers are daily in attendance.

Hundreds of men who were transferred a day or two ago have been sent back to their original companies, the order having been revoked following instructions received from Washington to send South 4500 men from the depot brigade at an early date. This 4500 is the balance of the 8000 men scheduled to go South, only 3500 of whom left last week.

The first alleged deserter from the ranks of the New England division of the national army, Private Joseph Delton, of headquarters company, is being sought far and wide by federal and Secret Service authorities. Delton, who was selected for service from Boston has been missing since Oct. 13. Yesterday Capt. Neal W. Richmond, his commander, received a parcel post package postmarked "Brooklyn" in which were all the articles of Delton's uniform. No message of any kind accompanied the clothing.

Several charges of insubordination were made against Delton by his commanding officers, one of them alleging an assault upon a sergeant. Upon securing his promise to mend his ways, Col. Frank Tompkins, the regimental commander, agreed to hold up the charges against him. The only punishment ordered for him was three weeks without leave, and a provision that he do kitchen duty during these fatigued duty periods. On the first Sunday he disappeared, and has not since been seen.

The court martial of Private Nicholas Costello and Private Frank Keenan of Bridgeport, Conn., was concluded yesterday, but sentences probably will not be announced for a week at least.

The three hundred and first infantry regiment polo team is being organized, with Lieut. Endicott R. Lovell, captain; Capt. Norman Brown, Lieut. Elliott Holt and Lieut. William A. Otis. A team has been formed by the three hundred and third artillery, composed of Lieut.-Col. F. W. Stopford, Capt. Charles S. Bird, Jr., Lieut. Shaw McKean, who will captain the team, and Lieut. I. E. Warren.

## Song Rally Is Planned

War Camp Community Recreation Service Drive to Begin

Ushering in the big drive for funds for the work of the war camp community recreation service, Nov. 5 to 10, a big song rally will be held in the Boston Opera House next Saturday evening, with Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the Boston committee, presiding.

Five hundred men from the three hundred and first regiment, known as "Boston's Own," will come from Ayer, and will march from the North Station to the Opera House, singing their battle songs all along the way. They will be headed by the regimental band, and Capt. Vernon Stiles, musical director at Camp Devens, will lead the singing.

Arriving at the Opera House, the big mass meeting will be opened after several songs have been sung, the principal speaker of the evening being the Rt. Hon. Sir George Reid, G. C. M. G., K. C. M. G., P. C. M. P. During the years from 1910 to 1913 he was High Commissioner of Australia. In 1916 he was elected to the British House of Commons, and for some time he was Prime Minister to New South Wales. He is said to have laid the cornerstone of the Australian Commonwealth, and is known as the best after-dinner speaker in London. His subject is not announced, but it is expected he will speak on questions of the day.

The work of the War Camp Community Recreation Service Bureau will be described by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, and there will be other speakers.

Public officials have been invited to attend, and an invitation has also been extended Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who is expected to be in New England at the time.

All over the country this campaign will be conducted, in an effort to raise a national fund of \$4,000,000. New England's share is \$700,000 and Boston will be asked for \$200,000 as its donation. There will be active drives in about 100 New England cities and towns, commencing on Monday, and in most of these places the boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and rotary clubs are behind the movement. In Boston a "Community Convoy" of 100 men will be engaged in securing subscriptions. Three dollars for every man in the service is asked by the national committee to provide wholesome recreation for enlisted men outside the army camps and cantonments.

The New England headquarters are at 18 Tremont Street, and the executive committee is composed of Hugh Bancroft, chairman; Allen Forbes, treasurer; H. L. Harriman, Charles Jackson, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Joseph Lee, James A. McKibben, P. A. O'Connell, John Forber Perkins, James J. Phelan, Paul D. Rust, Bertram G. Waters, Ralph G. Wells, A. C. Ratchesky.

The Boston council acting with the above committee includes as members: Hugh Bancroft, chairman; Henry Abrahams, Mrs. John Balch, Walter C. Bayles, Dr. E. H. Bradford, James M. Curley, Ludwig Eismann, George H. Ellis, Allan Forbes, the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, the Rev. George A. Gordon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, H. A. Harriman, Robert F. Herriker, Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Mrs. William L. Jackson, Brig.-Gen. A. Johnston, Louis E. Kirstein, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Joseph Lee, Louis K. Liggett, Frank L. Locke, Augustus P. Loring, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Hon. Samuel W. McCall, J. F. McElwain, James A. McKibben, James R. Nicholson, P. A. O'Connell, John Forbes Perkins, James J. Phelan, Mrs. B. F. Pittman, Elwyn G. Preston, A. C. Ratchesky, Mrs. George T. Rice, Commandant William R. Rush, Paul D. Rust, Mrs. T. Mott Shaw, F. R. Shepard, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Mrs. William Taft, Mrs. Paul Thorndike, Bertram G. Waters, Ralph G. Wells.

## Men of All Trades Wanted

Men of nearly all trades are wanted by the Army Recruiting Station for

the twenty-third engineers of the National Army (road service). The qualifications of applicants will be passed on at 3 Tremont Row. Men will not have to go on the firing line.

## Westfield Camp Inspected

Brig.-Gen. Sweetser Says the Men Are Still Under Canvas

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding division troops at Framingham and Westfield, has just returned from the latter place, where he made a visit of inspection. The men at Camp Bartlett are still under canvas, and are expecting orders soon to go South or overseas. Recruiting is still going on, and already the regiments have been built up to more than ordinary peace strength. "All the men are contented and happy," said Brigadier-General Sweetser, "and they are awaiting being made into corps troops for service anywhere."

Mrs. Thomas D. Hobbs of Commonwealth Avenue has presented Brigadier-General Sweetser's brigade with a phonograph and a complete set of records giving instruction in the French language. The machine and records will be put into use at Framingham and Westfield immediately, and will aid greatly in teaching French.

This plan of study is known as the "chorus system," and is in use in many leading language schools throughout the country. Later it is planned to use German records in giving instruction in that language.

Col. Charles A. Bennett, in command of the New England coast artillery division, is making an inspection of the fortifications in Boston Harbor today. His district extends from Maine to Narragansett Bay, and comprises 24 forts. Other members of Colonel Bennett's staff are: Maj. A. C. Thompson, Maj. J. S. Harden, Maj. John M. Dunn and Second Lieut. Wallace A. Rach.

Recruiting for the coast artillery corps is active at present, and men are also being enlisted for the regular army and the national guard. At the present time there is an urgent demand for electricians, clerks, electrical engineers, and men of other professions.

Several girls employed as field clerks in the northeastern department today received an increase of pay. Ten girls were raised from \$1000 to \$1200, one from \$1200 to \$1400, and three men clerks received an increase of \$200, being raised from \$1200 to \$1400. Today was pay day for the 35 clerks employed in the department.

Maj. J. M. Carlisle estimates that about 10,000 blanks for the army risk insurance will be required in the northeastern department; these he expects to arrive within a day or two.

Associate field clerks in the quartermaster department today presented Sergt. Chester M. Ricker with a signet ring in honor of his birthday anniversary.

Capt. Stewart W. Wise of Boston has been ordered to report to the Chief Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C., to be mustered into field service. He has a brilliant record as a crack shot, and participated in the international meet held some time ago in Argentina where he made 100 straight bullseyes at a distance of 500 yards. His military career started with his affiliation with the first corps of cadets.

2.50

Women's gloves of beautiful quality, that fit to perfection and grow old gracefully.

FRENCH KID with self and contrasting embroidery. African brown, tan, oak, gray, navy, alabaster, gunmetal, ivory and white.

MOCHA sleek, serviceable, smart. Khaki color, brown and gray.

CAPE The hardy, handsome kinds that wash and wear well. Oyster white, ivory buff, tan and oak.

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Black and white kid with self and contrasting embroidery. Second, but Centemeri seconds. The grain of leather does not measure up to our high standard. Otherwise they are perfect.

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NEW SHAPED FURS for the shoulders and new styles of Muffs, either separate pieces or to be combined in Sets. Purchased to special advantage, prices are made lower than those prevailing in this vicinity. Loeser patrons will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these furs before choosing elsewhere.

Skunk Scarfs, Capes, Stoles Priced at \$25 to \$115  
Skunk Muffs—Barrel Canteen, Pillow Good values at \$15, \$20 to \$55

Beaver Neck Furs, Scarfs and Capes Little priced at \$15, \$20 to \$45

Beaver Muffs, Barrel and Canteen Shapes Unusually smart at \$20 to \$30

Hudson Seal Coats, Special Values at \$115, \$135, \$150

Very handsome new models, 45 inches long and extra full sweep; some full flare, some belted. Outside pockets; large collars and cuffs. Lined with handsome silks.

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TAILORED SUITS WITH OR WITHOUT FUR TRIMMING  
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at \$45-\$55-\$75-\$95-\$125

LIMOUSINE and MOTOR COATS  
at \$125-\$165-\$195-\$245

EXQUISITE WRAPS  
at \$145-\$175-\$225

SMART SERGE DRESSES  
at \$45-\$65-\$75-\$95

For Lively Children



The Coward Shoe  
"U.S. PAT. OFF."

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Coward Shoes for children are so made as to permit perfect, normal growth. No child can attain the best development with incorrect shoes. The lively children of today are the successful men and women of tomorrow.

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STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS  
126 West 42nd Street New York



## VIRGINIA SUMS UP PROHIBITION

It Has Made State Prosperous and People Happy, Says a Richmond Paper—Liberty Loan Subscription as a Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond's distinction as the first federal reserve city to subscribe its allotment of the second Liberty Loan has drawn attention to the fact that for a year Virginia has increased its prosperity as a result of prohibition of the liquor traffic. Twelve months ago Virginia closed all its saloons, and marked improvement of conditions has followed in all directions.

In a recent issue, the Richmond Virginian commented on Virginia's experience as follows:

"What of the day? What do Virginians think of the operations of the law? Have men been made better or worse? Are women happier or less happy? Are the jails and other similar institutions more populous or less populous? Has the sum of human suffering been increased or decreased? Are accidents in our industrial plants more or less frequent? Are the families of that great class, which once so liberally contributed to the prosperity of the liquor dealers, better off or worse off?"

"These are practical questions. The tree is known by its fruits, the wisdom or unwisdom of a particular law by its results. Whom shall we have to answer these questions? Shall we go out in the highways and hedges to find the drunkard and the poverty-stricken to reply? Surely not—for the man who once was a barroom loafer is no longer liquor-sodden, but a respectable member of the community, supporting his family, well-dressed, well-fed, well-housed. Shall we go to those good people who never let the demon rum rest until he was routed and driven across our state line? Perhaps, but not altogether. It might be said by some that they see only that they desire to see."

"Then, there might be no question as to the verdict of Virginia and of Virginians from all sections of the State, from every walk of life in the State, official Virginians, unofficial Virginians, Virginians who voted dry and Virginians who voted wet, we today present column after column of communications replying to the questions asked in the opening paragraph of this article. Man after man, from the Governor who voted wet all the way down the line, we find the verdict unanimous that prohibition has been a success in Virginia. Men who fought it earnestly and conscientiously for years now declare that the licensed sale of liquor in the good old State of Virginia shall never again be permitted."

"They declare that, come what may, they are with us to combat the monster should it ever again attempt to rear its head in our fair State. And there comes from hundreds of thousands of homes the echoing cry—'Amen.'"

"And what are the actual results of prohibition? Fact not theory is desired by those of our neighboring commonwealths who must decide this question for themselves. They must ascertain whether or not the dire prophecies of the wets came true—that grass would grow in our business streets, that our workmen would be without work, that our industries would languish, that our State and municipal treasuries would go bankrupt should we not increase our State and municipal taxation to such an extent that we would bankrupt our citizens."

"Well, good people, just come to old Virginia and take a look. We will show you a State treasury which, without increasing the taxes at all, collected more money the first dry year than was ever collected in any year of the wet regime. We will show you a State prosperous as no State ever was. We will show you a city not one dollar of whose municipal or industrial or commercial revenue comes from the liquor traffic, which was the first federal reserve city in America to subscribe its allotment of the second Liberty Loan, and which will oversubscribe its maximum allotment probably \$5,000,000. It was ashes in 1865—and on the first Liberty Loan we oversubscribed our allotment some \$5,000,000, pledging an amount equal to our entire banking resources of a half century ago. Prohibition evidently hasn't bankrupted Richmond."

"But that is only a fraction of the story. We don't measure prohibition's value to Virginia or to Richmond in dollars and cents. There are no figures that could express it. Name the value of a human soul, the price of childhood's happy smile, the right of young manhood and young womanhood to an atmosphere uncontaminated by the odor of the liquor den. Set a value, if you can, on jails emptied of one-half of their population. Estimate, if you can, the valuation to be set upon homes rebuilt, family ties restored, the head of the house, once a habitué of the saloon and a constant police court visitor, in his right mind and in his proper place in the home. In that which has been made better citizens, better workmen, better providers for their families; in that public drunkenness has been almost entirely eliminated and private drinking tremendously reduced; in that crimes have been lessened in number and in the gravity of their character; in that, as every employer of labor in industrial plants will cheerfully testify, there has been both increased efficiency on the part of workmen and a tremendous decrease registered in the number of accidents—a decrease which began to manifest itself the very day the State became dry; and, finally, in that the people of Virginia, irrespective of previously entertained views, are absolutely convinced that every evil prophecy made

by the advocates of the saloon has failed, we feel that we of Virginia can in all good conscience urge upon our neighbors the wisdom of the prohibition policy.

"And with a year's experience behind us the men of Virginia who have forever separated the saloon evil from their State call upon the great commonwealths which are now in the midst of the fray to decide this question in the only way that will prove a permanent settlement of it. We who have for one year breathed the air of freedom from saloon partnership, who can feel that our State and cities are no longer tainted by financial contributions from the liquor traffic, urge our brethren in other states to continue the fight to glorious victory."

"In Virginia we grew strong on defeat. And our off-beaten leaders now can be counted among those who, in God's good time, will be among those whose high privilege and everlasting honor it will be to help lead the American Israel out of the Egyptian bondage to the liquor traffic. For there will come no cessation of this war on the liquor traffic as long as one foot of land, over which all wave the Stars and Stripes, is blackened and marred and desolate and desecrated by the unhallowed presence of the licensed saloon."

## JEWS NOW IN THE UNIFORM COUNTED

Soldiers and Sailors' Welfare League Collecting Camp Statistics—Jewish Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officers of the Soldiers and Sailors Welfare League are engaged in collecting statistics of Jewish soldiers in camps under their direction. It is aimed to provide complete statistics of the Jews who are in uniform. This league is co-operating with the Jewish Welfare Board for Army and Navy Work, but has exclusive direction over the work among the Jews in nine camps.

Bernard Freedfield, formerly of the Texas Y. M. C. A. has gone to Houston, Tex., to take charge of the headquarters for Jewish soldiers there, and Samuel A. Blumenthal of Savannah, Ga., has charge of the headquarters at Alexandria. Edgar J. Drahman, the league's representative at Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich., reports that services are being held there. At Camp Grant, Rockport, Ill., where David H. Gross is in charge, headquarters are being fitted up, and the Jewish citizens of the city are co-operating. A large number of the citizens of Des Moines, Ia., are helping in the work there, which is supervised by Joseph A. Woolf. At Ft. Worth, Tex., the Hebrew Institution, a four-story building, has been turned over to the soldiers.

## HYLAN ACCUSED OF BEING PRO-GERMAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Purroy Mitchell, speaking at a meeting in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, directly accused John F. Hyland, Tammany candidate for Mayor, of having delivered himself over to the agents of the German Government. He said:

"I accuse John F. Hyland of aiding and abetting the pro-German propaganda in this country."

"I accuse John F. Hyland of being the associate of the paid agents of Germany in this country."

"I accuse John F. Hyland of being publicly allied with men whose disloyalty to America has been officially denounced by the United States Government—Cohalan, Devoy and O'Leary."

"I accuse John F. Hyland of aiding in an effort to alienate this country from those nations which our now our allies."

"I accuse John F. Hyland of membership in a society which convention applauded the sinking without warning of a peaceful American ship."

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Convocation exercises in honor of John Simmons, founder of Simmons College, were scheduled for this afternoon in the Harvard Street Church. Henry Lafavour, president of the college, and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean, are announced as speakers. The food conservation work at the college is to be taken care of by volunteers from the senior class. Already many of the students have signed pledge cards in support of the food administration. Starting yesterday, a meatless week is being observed by the students at the Peterborough Street dormitories. The Y. W. C. A. conference this year is to be held at the Framingham Normal School next Saturday and Sunday, and the Simmons branch is to send its cabinet members as representatives. Saturday afternoon the seniors are to entertain the members of the freshmen class in the dormitories.

## SUGAR SHIPMENTS DELAYED

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Thirty thousand tons of sugar still remain in Hawaii for shipment to the mainland, says the Star-Bulletin. Many of the plantations are being delayed in completing their grind on account of lack of rain to flume the cane from the fields to the mills, and even should heavy rains come now it will be difficult for these concerns to complete their work. The result will be that December will find a great deal of sugar still left in the islands for shipment.

## GALVESTON EXPORTS DECREASE

DALLAS, Tex.—The total value of exports from the port of Galveston during the month of September was \$18,765,223, as shown by figures compiled by the Department of Commerce, says a dispatch to the News. This compares with \$21,276,040 for the same month of last year, or a decrease of \$2,510,817.

## WOLF'S REFUGE WELL CONDUCTED

New York's Homeless Children Find Comfort and Proper Teaching in the New Clearing Bureau of Public Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In taking over the former Messiah Home for Children and converting it into the Children's Clearing Bureau, New York City, through the Department of Public Charities, has begun a work hitherto unequalled in aiding the dependent children of the city. The bureau, in charge of Miss Ella Laurence, takes under its care children thrust upon the city, and through a series of examinations is able to place a child in the sort of home or institution which will give it the best individual care.

A visit to this institution shows that its appointments are as homelike as possible. Many pathetic stories are revealed in letters which the children are allowed to write once a week. Some tell of things the writers have to eat, how they are made to brush their teeth, and, of most importance of the single beds they have. In some cases it is even the chance to sleep in a real bed that is most important to them.

A child when accepted into the home is first bathed and then given an outfit of clothing, which consists of an everyday suit, a Sunday suit, a bathrobe, and all other necessary articles. Each child sleeps in a separate bed, and has a bath towel, soap and tooth brush of his own. Two children use the same locker, but as they have no surplus clothing and the lockers are of good size, this plan proves adequate. In many institutions liquid soap is used, but it is believed by the supervisors here that giving a child a separate piece aids in teaching him to look after his own things.

The same dining room is used for both boys and girls, as is the case in nearly all departments of the bureau. Each table seats from four to six children. It is covered with a clean linen cloth, and each child has his own napkin. Boys and girls are seated together, and special attention was called to the fact that they were allowed to talk during the meal; although the talk must be confined to the table at which the child is seated. In every way the meal is made one of pleasure and as homelike as conditions allow.

When children are first brought to the institution they show a marked inability to use their knives and forks properly. Considerable work is done in teaching the child correct table manners, and seldom does one find a home where a group of children are better behaved. When the child leaves the clearing-bureau he is better mannered and far more likable than on his first appearance in the Department of Charities.

There are two school rooms, and they have every appearance of being public school rooms, in which the children have their daily lessons. Teachers appointed to the institution have the approval of the Board of Education and are fitted in every way to undertake the task of teaching these homeless children the fundamentals of the different branches studied.

There is also a domestic science school room, where the girls are taught simple sewing and how to prepare simple things, such as cocoa. Also there is the manual training room for boys, where they get their first idea of work in different trades.

All the children's time is not to be taken up by lessons and other tasks that prove irksome to many, for there is a gymnasium in the making. There is plenty of room outdoors, where the children are allowed to play. Altogether, the clearing bureau gives children the proper treatment and care, which was not always received under the discarded system.

## SALT LAKE CITY WELCOMES SENATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Twenty-five members of Congress are on their way to San Francisco and Hawaii following a stopover here in their trip from Washington. While here they visited Ft. Douglas, where there are a few thousand soldiers, and a special military parade was given in their honor. They also visited the war prison camp being observed by Mayor W. Mont Ferry and senators Reed, Smoot and W. H. King, welcomed the party and were the hosts at a dinner. The Governor and Judge S. K. Thurman of the Supreme Court of Utah delivered addresses; Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona responded.

An organ recital and an automobile trip around the city formed the remainder of the program carried out just before the congressional party left for San Francisco. The party, it was stated, would investigate conditions generally in Hawaii and pay considerable regard to the fortifications at Pearl Harbor.

## FUEL FOR STEEL MILLS IS ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference of the representatives of the largest steel companies of the United States, extensively engaged in the manufacture of munitions, was held on Tuesday with the Fuel Administration.

This meeting was called for the purpose of establishing closer relations with the Fuel Administration and to assure them that their requirements of fuel, such as coal gas and its by-products, and coaling coal, will be met.

They will send weekly reports as to

their needs of fuel and of their shipment under contract.

The Fuel Administration will probably request a modification of the late priority order on gas coal from districts supplying the steel companies' requirements. These same mines will probably be eliminated from the new railroad fuel order.

## THE PILGRIM'S WAY

The road is straitly lined with elms for seven miles, writes Captain Roger Pocock. Westward it ends at a town. That is an old place, with three church towers, and a market square, which Chaucer mentioned, and Froissart filled with a fine clatter of gossip 600 years ago. Now, half the houses are burst with shell fire, and each day adds to the ruins. At the other end of the road is a city, once lovely and illustrious in her age, which three great battles have ruined and overthrown. Here is a doom like that of Pompeii or St. Pierre, and though the ancient city had sinned like Sodom, she could not have been left more desolate.

On either side of the road is a level country farmed with a skill and thrift not to be matched in Europe, yet covered on every patch of pasture and on many arable fields with the encampments of British armies. A few peasants live on the farms who are at intervals chased out by their officials, but come back at dusk, having no place to go to, or any wish to live away from home. They sell coffee to the soldiers, silly cards embroidered in silk, vegetables, eggs and milk. They do a deal of washing for the troops. They tend the farms, and when a barn is shelled, rebuild the walls. The children play their own games gravely among alien soldiers.

This road, which leads . . . through the encampment of great armies, is filled with the traffic of a pilgrimage such as the world has not seen. We have read of the Canterbury Pilgrims, of the pilgrimage to Mecca, aye, of the six Crusades, but history is nothing more to us than a passing of shadows through a haze of rain, while this pageant of the road is live and urgent. The Scots of the Irish bagpipes, or the Scots, or file and drum bands of the English come up above the horizon and pass behind it eastward. There is deafening clatter of caterpillar tractors drawing heavy tanks, the endless procession of lorries with road metal, ration, or shells, the rapid buzz of staff cars. There is the returning procession of buses bringing weary, mud-incrusted battalions back to rest-camp, of motor ambulances by hundreds. . . . Then there are labor companies going to work or returning, rest parties on the way to the baths, peasant families with carts drawn by dogs. Monstrous trench dredges, road engines, crippled aeroplanes dragged to camp for repair; all night, all day, by the month, the traffic from the armies of the Dominions, India and Belgium, and the army of labor. Sometimes the roadside camps turn out to line the way while a procession goes by, scantily guarded, of German prisoners. . . .

This road is just as wide, long and direct as Broadway in New York, but night and day more crowded. Its fourfold stream of traffic does not slacken, save when the military policeman on control opens or closes a branch road. Sometimes a shell bursts, makes a crater which must be filled at once with hurried labor, while ruined vehicles are dragged aside, the wounded sent away to hospital. When the traffic halts, all men regret it, because in the lull one can hear the scream of shells overhead. . . . As one grows used to the road-one begins to notice that Chinese working parties are never seen here, and Negro units only in the first mile eastward upon the Pilgrim's way. Two miles nearer . . . is a hospital camp with 60 Canadian, Australian and English lads. . . . In the miles eastward of that the labor companies are English, but only the English who are unfit for the front line. . . . But the first line troops go on past these into the trenches.

Half-way along the road the busy countryside gives place to a desolate waste, the avenue of trees to stricken stumps, the daylight traffic to stilled, and one enters the zone of fire crowded with British batteries in action. Yet by degrees the batteries advance, the forward area is filling with camps, the traffic strengthens with the slow stress of a victorious army, and sullen withdrawals of beaten Germany. And we, who live in the wayside camps watch, as the weeks slip up, the completed units, the training German power, and the old German valor pouring into spite. His worn-out guns are no longer very accurate, so that his shells miss the road and hit our camps. His armor before, almost alone among Germans, had our heartiest respect, have taken to bombing hospitals, deliberately.

A pilgrim is one who dedicates his life, and we are pilgrims whose lives are dedicated. . . . Men so prepared are cheery, confident, humorous and kindly, and these are the four qualities one finds in every soldier on that . . . highway. . . .

NEW YORK PEACH CROP BREAKS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The production of peaches in this State this season amounted to 119,250,000 pounds, making this one of the biggest peach crops the State has ever produced, despite the war and adverse weather conditions. A report made by the agricultural department of the New York Central Railroad also shows that the crop was as good in quality as any yet raised, and brought a higher price than ever before. Last year 4459 carloads were shipped, compared with 6625 this year. In 1907, shipments were only 434 carloads.

## CHICAGO MEN PLAN FOR NEW SYSTEM

Bill Presented for Modified Form of City Manager Government and Non-Partisan Method of Electing the Aldermen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency has proposed and presented for public consideration the draft of a bill for the reorganization of the municipal government. In its report on unification of local governments in Chicago, published in January of this year, the bureau urged the merger into one municipality entity of all the local governments within the area comprising what might be termed metropolitan Chicago. A plan of government was also outlined in that report, which is an adaptation to Chicago of the city manager plan. Complete unification cannot be effected, without extensive modifications of the Constitution of the State. The General Assembly of Illinois, at its last session, voted to submit to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution. That proposition will be passed upon by the voters at the election of November, 1918. While awaiting the constitutional changes necessary to complete unification, it is possible by legislative action, with the approval of the people of Chicago on a referendum vote, to apply to the present city plan of government outlined and recommended by the bureau.

The main purpose of the bill is to apply to Chicago a modified form of the city manager plan of government, with nonpartisan methods of electing aldermen. The bill also reduces the number of aldermen from 70 to 35, one alderman from each ward, and extends the term of aldermen to four years, subject to popular recall. Other features of the bill are incidental to these objects. The term city manager is not used in the bill. The title of head of the city government.

The reason, says the bureau, for electing all the aldermen at one time for a four-year term, subject to popular recall, is economy. This plan, when put into operation, would give Chicago a regular city election only once in four years, whereas now there is a city election every year. As compared with costs under the present laws, the saving to taxpayers from the elimination of three city elections in every four-year period, is calculated at \$1,740,000, or an average annual saving of \$435,000.

The Mayor to be chosen by the council, would serve without fixed tenure, being subject to removal at any time. He would name all heads of departments except the comptroller and the city clerk, who would be chosen by the City Council. The heads of departments, like the Mayor himself, would serve without fixed tenure, and need not be residents of the city at the time of their appointment. Members of such bodies as the Civil Service Commission and the Board of Education would continue to have the duties and tenure now fixed by statute. The provisions for the nonpartisan election of aldermen take up considerable space in the bill, but the proposition is fairly simple in essence. It is that all nominations for alderman shall be made by petition only. A petition must be signed by not less than 1 per cent nor more than 3 per cent of the voters of a ward. The candidate receiving a majority of the votes is elected. There are no primaries. Instead, provision is made for a supplementary election, in case no candidate has a majority, to be held three weeks after the first election. At the supplementary election the choice is confined to the two high candidates at the first election, and the one receiving the most votes at the supplementary election is elected.

An alderman may be recalled after he has been in office a year. The recall proceedings are instituted by the filing of a recall petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters of a ward. There will be no occasion for a city-wide recall, as under the proposed plan aldermen chosen by wards will be the only elective city officials—

disregarding municipal court judges and attaches, who do not come within the scope of this bill.

The purpose of the bill is to place upon the majority of the City Council and their agent, the Mayor, responsibility for the management of city affairs. This means that a majority of the aldermen elected should be able to make ordinances effective. The bill so provides. The veto power is retained in the Mayor as a means of placing upon him the responsibility for directing the attention of the council to faulty ordinances. But it is stipulated that vetoed ordinances may be repassed by the vote necessary to its passage in first instance.

AMERICANIZATION WORK IN IDAHO

Night Schools Conducted for Chinese in Two Towns, and Help to Be Given to Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho, as a new State, has been so occupied in the development of its resources that Americanization work has been undertaken in only a few scattering places. In Pocatello and Boise there are night schools conducted for the Chinese, the one in Pocatello assembled and taught by a pastor's wife, and that in Boise under the tutelage of the Interchurch Council of Women. Last summer in Boise a returned missionary from Japan, who was attending a W. C. T. U. convention, called upon the 60 Japanese residents and proposed that they have a school where they might learn to read the English language. This idea was cordially accepted by the Japanese, and the Boise W. C. T. U., working in conjunction with other organizations, is preparing for such a school to begin soon.

The Spaniards are successful as shop men in the western states and there are many from that country tending sheep on the range. They are progressive citizens. The women are more slow in learning to speak English than the men or the children, which condition has brought out a movement among some of the women's civic clubs to become acquainted with the Spanish women, that they may assist them in getting accustomed to American ways. Their effort has begun in meeting each other at school entertainments in which the Spanish children have a part.

In the mines of Northern Idaho about 25 per cent of the men employed are foreigners. An Idaho statute requires them to take out the first naturalization papers declaring their intention to become American citizens before they may receive such employment, and upon the authority of Robert N. Bell, State Mine Inspector, these men generally follow up their first papers by becoming fully naturalized.

## ROTARIANS SEEK WAR CAMP FUNDS

Members in United States Are Asked to Contribute to Community and Recreation Work for the American Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chesley R. Perry of Chicago, secretary of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, has sent a letter to each of the 33,000 members of the organization in the United States, calling their attention to the War Camp Community Recreation Fund, which is being promoted with the approval of the War Department. "One of the most essential, and in some cases most difficult, needs is to create in communities near the camps an attitude friendly to the soldiers," the letter explains. "The playground and Recreation Association workers try to make the people realize that our soldiers are just regular fellows like the average American youth."

"One of the most interesting, as well as important, efforts being made by the association is the reestablishment of ties which were broken when the soldier left home. The workers strive to find out to what church, lodge, or other society each man belongs, and to have a corresponding local organization get in touch with him and invite him to its activities. They encourage the boy to write to home and friends. They help to organize church socials, to hold dances and other social functions, and to encourage the people of the community to invite groups of boys to their homes."

"The majority of fellows in the camps have never been away from home before. Their surroundings are all new, and each day is pretty much the same as every other day, at least to the extent that every man they see in drill is in khaki; that it is drill, drill, drill, from morning until night, and that, while the food is wholesome and excellently prepared, there is an unavoidable sameness or routine in the dishes which pass after a time, even though their strenuous life gives them greater appetites."

"Some fellows get so homesick they can hardly keep back the tears if one speaks of home to them. Their greatest desire, when they get to town, is to see and talk with people who look like their father and their mother, their sisters and brothers."

"The funds to carry on this work must be raised through popular subscriptions, and the subscriptions should be made to one general fund rather than by communities to the support of work at some particular place."

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued:

Second Lieut. Harry K. Mitchell, infantry, national army, will proceed to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., and report to the commanding general, eighty-third division, for duty.

Temporary Second Lieut. William J. Snyder, corps of engineers, recently appointed with rank from Oct. 4, 1917, is assigned to active duty. First Lieut. Walter Acker Jr., one hundred thirty-second field artillery, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this station, will return to his proper station.

First Lieut. Henry B. Heyburn, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to New Haven.

## JAPAN'S WAR AID IN FULL PROMISED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Japanese are determined to cooperate with the United States until the last," says Dr. T. Masao, chairman of the Japanese parliamentary mission of five, "and will not stop until our monster enemy—Germany—the pirate of the seas, the assassin of the air and violator of all decencies on land, has been completely crushed. When this monster enemy of ours has been thoroughly beaten down, then, and then only, shall we have a lasting peace."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry H. Breckwoldt, former master of the German steamship Phœbus, and another man whose name has not been disclosed, are the latest Germans in New York to be placed under arrest. The latter was taken into custody at Camp Mills, L. I., where National Guardsmen are encamped, and is said to have had figures and a map of the camp in his possession. Breckwoldt is suspected of having spied on shipping in New York Bay, while ostensibly fishing from a power boat.

## TWO NEW YORK GERMANS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Japanese are determined to cooperate with the United States until the last," says Dr. T. Masao, chairman of the Japanese parliamentary mission of five, "and will not stop until our monster enemy—Germany—the pirate of the seas, the assassin of the air and violator of all decencies on land, has been completely crushed. When this monster enemy of ours has been thoroughly beaten down, then, and then only, shall we have a lasting peace."

## AMUSEMENTS

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4, AT 2:30  
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SOPHIE BRASLAW  
G. MARTINELLI  
ARTHUR MIDDLETON  
OF THE MET. OPERA CO.  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.  
SYMPHONY HALL  
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 3, AT 2  
EFREM ZIMBALIST  
Violin Recital  
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.  
JORDAN HALL  
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 8, AT 8:15  
ROSAMOND YOUNG  
Song Recital  
Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall  
JORDAN HALL  
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, AT 2  
Margaret NIKOLORIC  
Piano Recital  
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Symphony Hall

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By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

## Have You Floor Cushions in Your Home?

Floor cushions, however, are in high favor today in the United States, as they have been in Europe for many years. In Paris, they have been exceedingly popular. Go into almost any home, that makes any pretensions to style and taste, and you will find them of different patterns, elaborate and beautiful. A bedroom would not be considered completely furnished, without two or three such conveniences. First, there is the big, soft cushion upon which the French woman steps when she gets out of bed in the morning. Then, there is another, the favorite chair. Perhaps there is one, also, before her dressing table. They are covered with silks or velvet or brocade or something, to harmonize with the hangings of her room, and are often trimmed with little bunches of dainty feathers. The borders of the ottoman, galloon, or ottentime, sit both. These in the drawing rooms are usually made and of materials which

Some of the newest of these floor cushions now being shown are covered with a revival of ancient embroidery, the petit point, done with worsteds of bright colors. Also the old-fashioned machine stitching in wools, which is pulled out on one side to form a thick fringe, is used. It is usually employed in designs of vividly colored fruits and flowers on a black or rich deep purple or some such background. And an attractive, artistic floor cushion may add a pleasing and effective note of color and decorativeness to a room. Moreover, as has been remarked, they offer excellent opportunities to the ingenious woman to use up beautiful odds and ends of material which otherwise she must consign to the waste paper basket, or rag bag, because she did not know how to use them to advantage.



*A tea-gown in pink crepe georgette*

One, or two models, making a first appearance at one or other of the favorite places, are almost daringly oriental, yet in no way overstepping a true artistic sense. One in particular, which will probably influence, in a greater or less degree, the soft frock of the coming months, is decidedly Turkish in outline. This is seen as a kimono overdress, in rose voile, the sides drawn straight down from the shoulders and, after being held at the waistline, forming a narrow girdle which is passed round twice before hanging in straight ends at the center front, these are gathered together in a loose puff and looped under, as it were, in this way giving a slightly drawn-up effect to the wide panel front. There is a wide border of ficelle lace at the foot of the panel, which is of finely kilted chiffon in a lighter shade of pink. At the waist, a square tablier of the same lace gives

character to the upper part, while the loose sleeves are left to fall in their own natural grace. There is undoubtedly attraction in this model. The accompanying illustration shows one of the new tea-coats, of pink crepe Georgette. It is finely killed, from a plain centre. Over this lower part is a hooded coat, one of the most popular expressions of the present day negligé. This, as is seen, is of lace, with a circular flounce of chiffon over one of lace. The keynote of the whole is given by the bow of velvet, which is in a lovely shade of azalea yellow, toning in its depths to a deeper shade of the pink, seen in the dress itself.

## Elizabeth

LONDON, England.—At the present time, when so much is being written on the subject of gardening, it is interesting to turn away, for a time, from the long array of modern books about gardens and gardening and to see what was written, some three hundred years ago, by a man who evidently loved his garden just as well as any of the vast company of modern amateur gardeners. Indeed, it is not easy to go further in praise of gardening than Lord Bacon, who asserts that it "is the purest of all human pleasures." He proceeds, in his famous essay on the subject, to state that, without it, "buildings and palaces are but gross handicrafts; and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men shall come to build stately houses rather than to garden; as if gardening were not the greater perfection." Lord Bacon's list of the flowers and shrubs, which are to make the garden beautiful and attractive for every month in the year, is good reading, and the true garden lover will know that the plants named for the winter months are almost as charming, in their own way, as those which belong to the summer.

modern gardener will probably appear to be a little out of touch. He usually has all those plants in flower in his garden at that season, he did uncommonly well. He ends his list, with its delightful old world flower names, by saying that, "These particulars are for the climate of London." Any modern gardener may be glad to take hints from the list of sweet-scented flowers which he has written, particularly well to remember, with regard to wall-flowers, that they are "very delightful to be set under a parlor or lower chamber window." The gardener of today will have several sweet-scented flowers to add to this list and, notably, the double white rocket which is hardly as widely known, even now, as it deserves to be. Lord Byron's writings are full of flowers which are, in his own phrase, "princelike" for the model garden he de-

"The fine and delicate flavor of the Lafayette is known and appreciated everywhere," said Mr. Nichols. "It is believed that, in the waters about New York, the Lafayette has a finer taste than it has in the Gulf of Mexico and along our southern coasts. The croaker is as good a pan fish as I ever ate. It compares very favorably with the porgie and the young sea bass. Unlike the Lafayette, the croaker's qualities are not fully appreciated. The fishermen say that they have difficulty in disposing of them. Once, however, the public realizes how palatable the croaker is, I have no doubt it will become a most popular food fish."

## An Interesting Way to Prepare Iced Fruit Cup

Cut up bananas, oranges, pineapple, white grapes—skinned and seeded—any kinds of fruit desired for the cup; mix together well and chill. Place it in sherbet glasses and, just before serving, make little balls of scraped ice and drop one into the center of each glass.

LONDON, England.—At the present time, when so much is being written on the subject of gardening, it is interesting to turn away, for a time, from the long array of modern books, and to go back to an old book, and see what was written, some three hundred years ago, by a man who evidently loved his garden just as well as any of the vast company of modern amateur gardeners. Indeed, it is not easy to go further in praise of gardening than Lord Bacon, who asserts that it "is the purest of all human pleasures." He proceeds, in his famous essay on the subject, to state that, without it, "buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks: and a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men shall come to build statelier sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection." He then lists the plants, flowers, and shrubs, which are to make the garden beautiful and attractive for every month in the year, is good reading, and the true garden lover will know that the plants named for the winter months are almost as charming, in their own way, as those which belong to the summer.

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It would be an interesting experiment, for any one in a position to do so, to make a garden on the lines described in the essay, with its "green in the entrance," its "heath or desert in the going forth," and its "main garden in the midst." And its "covert alley, upon carpenter's work," is surely nearly akin to that modern favorite, the pergola, and his "heath," which he wishes to be framed "to a natural wildness," is clearly the forerunner of the wild garden of the present day. His "thicket made only of sweetbriar and honeysuckle and some wild vine amongst" might well find a place in any wild garden, and what could be better than to have "the ground set with violas, strawberries and primroses"? The introduction, however, of standard roses in such a part of the garden seems questionable, and "red currants" and gooseberries hardly seem in place there. One excellent hint might well be taken, with regard to gardens which are much inclosed by high hedges, as this one evidently was, and that is Lord Bacon's advice

to "have a mount of some pretty height, leaving the wall of the inclosure breast high, to look abroad into the fields." The garden is to include fountains as these are "a great beauty and refreshment"; the fountain on which Lord Bacon insists is "a fair receipt of water of some 30 or 40 foot square," the other kinds of fountain "that sprinketh or spouteth water" he considers less essen-

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considered the prior of the place should be considered with the same view to occurring simplicity and breadth, for trees will grow large, and houses, in order to carry out the designer's ideas, often take much space. The territory of the home grounds, with the depressions and elevations, must naturally be arranged with room enough for the breadth of the trees as so lovely a natural feature, would be all out of place. They would shut out the light and air, and give a sense of too much confinement, they would bury the house, and neutralize that sense of peaceful buoyancy that comes only with the presence around one of abundance of open space and sky and air. In the presence of these essential qualities of breadth and repose, ordinary trees, and even parts of the house, may



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LABOR CONFERENCE  
HELD IN GLASGOWMr. Robert Smillie Favors  
"Peace by Negotiations" at  
Earliest Possible Moment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The annual conference of the Scottish Advisory Council of the Labor Party was held recently in Glasgow. About 120 delegates, representing 36 trade unions, 12 trade councils, 8 local labor parties, and the Scottish branches of the Independent Labor Party and British Socialist Party were present. Mr. Robert Smillie, chairman of the executive, presided.

In his opening address, Mr. Smillie said he thought the future aim of the labor movement should be to choose a few outstanding questions and discuss them fully at a Labor Party congress or trade union congress. Such questions as the conscription of wealth, nationalization of mines, housing for the working-classes, and education, he considered, might be dealt with in this way. Then when the labor movement had deliberated on such essential matters, it should be possible for them to come forward and put the opinion of labor before the Government, at the same time intimating that if within three months the Government had taken no steps to deal with the subject labor would cease to work.

On the question of peace, Mr. Smillie deplored the fact that although the whole country desired peace they were divided as to how it should be attained. For his own part he believed that a decisive military victory would leave Europe and the Allies burdened with an overwhelming weight of debt. But that would be thought a military victory for either side would leave hatred behind that would pave the way for another war. Those who favored a peace by negotiation at the earliest possible moment believed that such a peace was more likely to rid the world of the causes that led to war than anything else. Rather it might lead to the establishment of friendship than hatred. For this reason he desired peace negotiations to be begun as soon as possible. Not a peace at any price, Mr. Smillie explained, but a peace that would be as fair as possible to all parties, and which would restore those unfortunate states of Europe, as nearly as might be, to their former condition.

On the subject of the Franchise Bill, Mr. Smillie said that if the Lords attempted to hold up the bill it would lead to a revolution. The nation could govern itself without the House of Lords. He urged the labor movement to be ready to take advantage of the opportunities that would occur with the passing of the bill. At the first election under the new act, he thought labor should have at least 400 candidates, representing agricultural districts and the Highlands as well as the industrial centers. Labor's ultimate success, he said, would depend on their readiness to present themselves on the first occasion. Considering the events of the last few weeks, Mr. Smillie said the conference had justified in emphatically declaring that the Government as at present constituted, was no place for labor representatives, and that they must either come out of it or renounce their connection with the organized labor movement.

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., who also addressed the meeting, referred to secret diplomacy, and said democracy must shed light into the closed chambers of diplomacy, and insist on sharing the direction of affairs of such vital concern as peace and war.

Considerable discussion took place on a resolution calling upon the British Government to initiate proceedings for ending the war by negotiation, on the ground that no genuine or lasting peace could be secured by a military victory. A delegate then moved the previous question on the ground that although there might be war weariness, he did not think it wished to find expression in proposals for peace negotiations which would be inconclusive. Several speakers spoke to the amendment, but eventually the resolution was adopted by 407 votes to 129 for the amendment.

The congress also adopted a motion declaring against any labor alliance with the Government on account of the failure to prevent successive curtailment of working-class rights and privileges in spite of the inclusion of labor members in the Coalition Cabinet.

STUDENTS' PAPERS  
ARE CONSOLIDATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Staffs of all the publications at the University of Minnesota the coming year will be consolidated and their work done co-operatively, it has been decided, because of the depletion of their membership caused by students volunteering for war service. The Gopher will remain the distinctive junior year book, and the Men and Women on the Minnesota, the humorous publication, the Minnesota magazine and the Minnesota Daily will work out of one office. The Daily may be made a weekly or semi-weekly, at the opening of the year.

TWO-WAY BEET  
CONTRACT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Full industry was given the two-way sugar beet contract plan between manufacturers and growers at a meeting of the Utah State Farm Bureau held in this city.

Under the new contract plan the sugar-beet farmer is extended the benefit to two ways of disposing of his

beets. The farmer is afforded the contract option for the season of 1918 to sell his beets to the manufacturer at \$7 a ton spot cash on delivery, and then to share one-half of the net profits of the sugar companies over and above the sugar production cost of \$5.50 a 100-pound sack. But if the sugar-beet farmer does not desire to sign up the profit-sharing contract, the sugar manufacturers will pay him a flat rate of \$8.50 a ton for his 1918 sugar beets.

Members of the bureau also united in discouraging the further establishment of sugar factories in the local sugar district, including Utah, Idaho and Washington, until after efficiency in the growing of beets had reached a standard where the factories now in operation were supplied sufficiently to keep them in operation 100 per cent.

NEW DETAILS IN  
BOLO PASHA AFFAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—In accordance with the assurance given by M. Painlevé in assuming the functions of Premier, he has not allowed anything to interfere with the prompt course of justice in either the Bonnet Rouge affair or in that of Bolo Pasha. The arrest of the latter was preceded by the decision, arrived at by M. Raoul Péret, Minister of Justice, to summon before the Cour de Cassation, M. Monier, the first president of the Court of Appeal in Paris, for fault and professional imprudences. The reason for this very grave step is to be found in an article published in Le Journal by M. Humbert explaining how, before allowing Bolo Pasha to invest \$5,500,000 in his paper, he had made inquiries as to Bolo's character and patriotism from some one in high position and well qualified, both by his reputation and the important nature of his functions, to give unquestionable evidence on such a subject. This personage was no other than M. Monier, first president of the Court of Appeal, one of the most prominent men in the legal profession in France.

The searches made at Bolo Pasha's several residences had resulted in the discovery of documents which proved that transactions had passed between M. Ferdinand Monier and Bolo Pasha. Letters and notes in the handwriting of the president of the Court of Appeal were found showing that he had helped Bolo Pasha with his advice in certain industrial undertakings, one of which was concerned with the Suez Canal. M. Monier had known Bolo Pasha for several years and was probably put off his guard by the fact that he received and entertained prominent members of the financial, political, diplomatic and industrial worlds. Bolo's past was carefully hidden by him from his circle of friends, for it was not exactly a creditable one. M. Monier was never aware of it, nor of Bolo's dealings since the beginning of the war with the ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi. Even now M. Monier refuses to believe in Bolo Pasha's guilt, and he welcomes the opportunity which he will now have of making his position perfectly clear before the assembly of his peers and the country generally.

The fact that relations had existed, and still exist between President Monier and a man incriminated with a charge of communication with the enemy, appeared so grave to the Minister of Justice that he requested M. Monier to resign his post; but this the president of the Court of Appeals refused to do, and since it was impossible to dismiss him, M. Péret decided to summon him to appear before the Cour de Cassation. M. Monier has had a brilliant and irreproachable career and is commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor.


## EL LIBERAL EDITOR RESIGNS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain  
MADRID, Spain.—Señor Gómez Carrillo, as already mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, has resigned the control of the popular newspaper, El Liberal, which he had held for about a year, preferring, as he says, his liberty of action to editorial responsibility. He is known as an earnest and vigorous friend of the Allies, especially France, and at the present time is writing articles in Paris. Señor Miguel Moya, son of the president of the company that owns the newspaper, now becomes manager and Señor Eduardo Roson, editor-in-chief.

OHIO FREIGHTS HIGHER  
DAYTON, O.—A Columbus dispatch to the News Service announced that 15 per cent on all freight rates except on coal, coke and iron has been granted to Ohio railroads for one year, effective Nov. 20, by the Ohio Public Utilities Commission.



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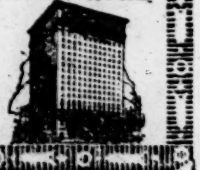
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SHAKESPEARE'S  
WORKS AND WARPoints of Resemblance Between  
Great Author's Plays and  
Conflict Shown in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Proof is constantly given of the great impetus which the alliance of France and England has given to the popularity of Shakespeare in France. M. Gémier has drawn the sympathetic attention of England and of America to his great effort for the reproduction of Shakespeare's dramas, both in Paris and the provinces, with the result that not only has "The Merchant of Venice" delighted the audience of the Théâtre Antoine, but an international association has been formed in honor of the great dramatist. The French press, too, has not withheld its quota from the appreciation bestowed on the English dramatist, and but recently a remarkable article appeared in the Temps discussing the similarity between the drama of this war and Shakespeare's dramas, "Julius Caesar," "Richard II," "Coriolanus," "Korneloff" in his camp, contemplating his march against Petrograd, Kerensky in the capital gathering his supporters, impelled our thoughts toward Shakespeare's most moving dramas," said the writer.

"It is the same atmosphere, both martial and oppressive, the same clanking of swords, the same grand mutterings of crowds, the same grand or dreadful words hurled in defiance by men, the leaders of armies or of nations, no longer human, so gigantic do they tower over events. It is not the first time," continues the article, "that we have been made to feel this Shakespearean impression since the beginning of this implacable war, which even surpasses, in horror and duration, all that the genius of the great poet ever imagined. But, precisely because of its stupendous nature, because the peoples themselves are the real protagonists, because in each nation arise a few men, generals, sovereigns, organizers, statesmen, around whom is crystallized the patriotism or the clenched effort of a whole race, it presents, in its appearance as in its structure, numerous points of contact with the warlike dramas of the great Will."

Drawing the parallel closer, the writer says: "It is not the war in a hundred diverse acts, with the most divergent, the most unexpected and the most far removed horizons? Such is the fancy of the author of 'King Lear,' which carries us from a castle to a distant village, from a street of London to the heather of a Scottish moor, from misty England to the skies of Italy or the sands of Egypt; it carries us in a day, from one hour to another, from the Sea of Ice to the center of Africa and from the regions of the Levant to the forests of the Argonne. With the same rapidity our gaze is made to sweep over all the armies, all the races, all the crowds, bound together by the same interests and inspired by a common idea. Not only is this drama multiple in its setting as is that of Shakespeare, but though it appears slow in its portentous displacement, it is in reality rapid in its action; it proceeds by thunderclaps which are translated by the dramatist into so many climaxes. The Battle of the Marne, the crushing of Serbia, the Russian revolution, the declaration of war by America, are so many grand effects which give further impetus to the drama, which plunges it in still another direction. In spite of oneself, the mind turns to the dramatist's presentation of the internal struggles of Rome, in 'Julius Caesar,' of the battle of the East and West in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' of the immense misfortunes of the great in 'King Lear,' and one is aware of the supreme art of a genius modeling himself to the utmost of his power on the rhythm of reality."

"Then, between those powerful scenes in which are being decided the fate of one or of several peoples, occur those lesser events charged with emotion and inevitably recalling the asides which the author of 'The Tempest' introduces in the midst of his most momentous scenes. With a few personages, a reference to a custom, an anecdote, he symbolizes, in wonderful epitome, a whole period, a whole city, a whole race.

"In the same way the royal couple of Belgium, the story of Miss Cavell, the torpedoing of the Lusitania, the shooting of hostages in the ruined Belgian towns, and, further afield, the assassination of Rasputin, the act of abdication of the Tsar signed in a carriage of the Imperial train, the exile to Tobolsk, or, again, the murder of the children and their nurses on the English shores by German air-

ships—so many smaller individual dramas which go to swell the horror of the immense tragedy. Above the strange phantasmagoria of this unprecedented cataclysm, emerge the forms of great men, already holding their place in history, just as the great protagonists of the Shakespearean drama, who tower above all those who surround them; they are here in our countries just as in the enemy's; the strong and placid figure of a Joffre, the determined physiognomy of a Lloyd George, the ardor of a Kerensky, Hindenburg with his butcher's countenance, the calm features of a Wilson, continually recur in the unfolding of the tragedy, just as the principal actors in a Shakespeare tragedy gather in the great crises.

These points of resemblance between the most appalling page of history and the works of the most genial of the dramatists only increase our admiration for that supreme artist who has known how to capture such forms of reality and imprison them, in the full movement of life, within the four walls of a theater."

MODEL COOPERATIVE  
ORGANIZATION FORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Réné Barjean descends in the Journal on the advantages which the French people derives from the establishment of central cooperative organizations behind the French front. These larger cooperative associations, he says, in no way militate against the well-being of the smaller ones, in fact they benefit them by assuring them regular supplies, while the tariffs in the larger establishments serve to regulate prices in the smaller ones, very much to the benefit of the people. René Barjean describes one model establishment which had been installed and completely fitted up and opened to customers, all within the space of one month. He is loud in the praises of the practical good sense with which the work has been carried out. The French, he says, are gaining through the war that power of organization which their enemies deny to them.

Neither the English nor the Americans could have done better in the way of rapidity of execution, than the French have in this instance, as regards comfort and practical common sense. The cooperative organization is installed in huts, each hut has its own particular commodities assigned to it, and each department is supervised by a man who has had experience in that particular class of work, a grocer looking after the groceries, and so on. This may seem a simple and obvious procedure, says M. Barjean, but in so many cases it has not been followed, that it is a real pleasure to note this return to elementary logic. In this "cooperative" the soldiers constructed the kitchen with their own hands and built a magnificent oven with bricks and cement. The establishment includes a dining room and dormitories, and the whole thing is in apple-pie order. Water was lacking to begin with and was only obtainable at a distance, but now a large well has been dug. The French soldiers, says M. Barjean, have been left too long at the mercy of greedy shopkeepers and it is a real satisfaction to find that steps are being taken for their protection in this matter.

FURTHER GERMAN  
TRICKS EXPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The correspondent of the Matin with the British armies says: "Our friends the British captured in the course of their last offensive a German order of the day, the contents of which in all its cynical horror is as follows:

"The British always respect ambulance bearers, and the Red Cross, and this is why commanders of units, companies, and attacking sections should wear the Red Cross uniform when leading their men to the assault."

"Another document is 'worded as follows:

"Troops will attack with fixed bayonets shouting 'Hurrah!' as it is well-known that the British cannot resist this cry."

"It is well to point out," says the correspondent, "that these documents related to the attack which was anticipated by the British advance."

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Hampton Gary, who is to be the diplomatic agent and Consul-General of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, is a lawyer by profession who has been connected with the Department of State, as special counsel in dealing with conditions caused by the war in Europe. The quality of his work led, not long ago, to his being made assistant solicitor of the department, and now he goes to Egypt at a time when conditions there call for something more than an ordinary appointee. Mr. Gary was educated in North Carolina and Virginia. His home, before he removed to Washington, was in Tyler, Tex., where he served in the State Legislature, and as regent of the State University.

James Huff McCurdy, of the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, Mass., where he has worked with distinction since 1895, has returned from a preliminary study of the American soldiers' camps in France, in order to counsel with Y. M. C. A. and army officials, preparatory to returning to Europe. He has been asked to supervise certain activities for the French and British armies in France, so marked has been his success with the Canadian troops, among whom his services were first called for. He is a Maine boy who, having won honors in the Sargent Training School, Cambridge, Mass., has something more than ordinary equipment. His career as a Y. M. C. A. secretary began in Bangor, Me., in 1887, and he has been climbing ever since. He is an author as well as a teacher.

Edward Cullen Niles, at the recent meeting of the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners of the United States, was elected president of the organization. It is significant that, at this meeting, he was given power to name a permanent committee on public ownership of railroads. Mr. Niles is chairman of the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, and is a leading citizen of Concord and of the State, owing to his long service in promoting social activities in the capital city and of the Commonwealth. Thus he has served on the State Board of Charities, and he has dedicated his professional skill as a lawyer of eminence, practicing in State and Federal courts, to the drafting of acts protecting the interests of children, women, and neglected classes. In 1908, when the State had a tax commission studying the problem of revision and readjustment, he was prominent as a counsellor. Politically considered, he is a Progressive Republican, and was prominent in the distinctly radical, liberalizing movement within that party, in which Winston Churchill and other young men led, a decade ago. He is a native of Connecticut.

Lord Rayleigh is distinguished for his work in the direction of natural science research. He was appointed chairman of the British Aeronautical Advisory Committee, whose report on the past year's investigations has recently been published. Lord Rayleigh was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman. He has been president of the Royal Society, chancellor of Cambridge University, and has won the Nobel Prize. Since 1896 he has been scientific advisor to Trinity House. Amongst his many publications on natural science is a work on the theory of sound.

Major Stanley Washburn, U. S. A., is a veteran war correspondent, now with the War Department, who is about setting out on a commission to educate the people of the United States as to conditions in Russia, where, during 1915-16 he was stationed as representative of the London Times. He has since become widely known as a journalist working in that field, through both his books and his syndicated articles. His present mission is the result of an agreement, by the Russian and American governments, that it is necessary, for the good of both peoples, that each should know the other's purpose better, and have more definite, reliable statements about conditions of internal politics and racial trends. Mr. Washburn comes of a well-known family of millers in Minneapolis. Williams College and the Harvard Law School started him toward law as a profes-

sion, but journalism claimed him for her own, when he began reporting for Minneapolis papers. In 1904 the Chicago Daily News commissioned him to report the Russo-Japanese war, and he made a name for himself, as an observer and writer, and also as a resourceful fighter. Then he turned from the Far to the Near East, studied Balkan problems, and was in Russia during the revolution.

NEW ZEALAND'S  
WAR EXPENDITURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian Bureau  
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Although the latest figures available when Sir James Allen, Minister for Defense, submitted a statement of war expenses to the House of Representatives recently, carried New Zealand's expenditure only to March 31, 1917, they show a total of more than \$22,000,000. Of this sum, about \$7,500,000 was spent in the last year.

A separate account presented to the House showed that the military occupation of Samoa by New Zealand troops had cost the Dominion up to March 31, 1917, the sum of \$311,724. Among the items shown in the general statement of war costs were the following: Camps, \$488,580; equipment, \$1,913,934; home defense, \$249,396; two hospital ships, \$368,000; ambulance and field hospitals, \$338,193; pay and allowances, \$8,458,769; prisoners of war, \$52,441; rations, \$223,142; transport of troops, \$3,536,000; distribution of war news and casualty lists, \$260,000; payment to British War Office for New Zealand troops, \$4,500,000.

## SPANISH MEDIATION DENIED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain  
MADRID, Spain.—As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, it is stated that nothing is known in Spain concerning the report current in other capitals that the King of Spain is to be put forward by the Pope as mediator in the war. It is well known that King Alfonso feels that he could not with advantage to Spain or to the belligerents, make any advances in this direction at this stage, and that if his services in such a connection are desired he must be invited by the nations at war, when they will be willingly rendered.

## MEXICAN LABOR NEEDED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Through its labor committee, the Los Angeles County Defense Council, according to the Express, advocates the revision of immigration laws to enable unskilled Mexican and Asiatic labor to come into the United States more easily than is at present possible.



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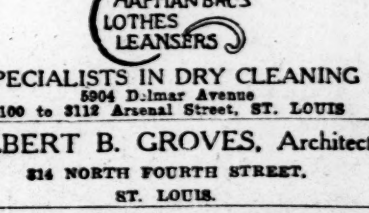
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WOMEN'S WORK  
ON THE LAND

Mr. Walter Long, British Secretary for Colonies, Pays Women Warm Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OAKHAM, England.—Agricultural competitions for women land workers were recently held under the auspices of the Women's Legion at Oakham in Rutland, Princess Helena Victoria giving away the prizes. The president, Lady Londonderry, was unable to be present, as she was attending the investiture, in London, to receive the honor of Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

The competitors wore the useful and becoming dress now so generally adopted by women agricultural workers, consisting of a neat smock, breeches and leggings and a felt hat, together with the green brassard and red crown of the Women's Legion. The tests were not easy, and the women came through them with flying colors. There were competitions in plowing, hedge-trimming, milking, hay-pitching and loading, and exhibitions of butter-making. In one of the tests the competitor had to harness two horses in plow gear, and riding one and leading the other, pass through a succession of gates carrying a sack of chaff on the ridden horse. Another was to harness a single-horse wagon and drive through a number of narrow gates. This was done by many competitors without their ever touching the posts.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary for the Colonies, read a letter from Mr. Prothero warmly congratulating the women on their patriotic work, and then made a speech in the course of which he defended the farmers against the charge of profiteering and dwelt on the splendid work that the women were doing. All over the Kingdom, he said, women were to be found doing work that before the war was believed to be physically impossible for them to do. So far as mental aptitude, accuracy of work, and intellectual appreciation of the complexities of the task were concerned, no one doubted that women could hold their own in the fields, but those who had seen the women as they had seen them working in the great munition factories, moving immense shells and doing work of the most skilled and laborious kind with the same ease and accuracy as it had been done by highly trained men, those who had seen women working in the fields and farmyards, as well as in the counting houses and banks, recognized their physical capacity. When, therefore, he asked, any field of labor, whether intellectual or physical, into which women had not entered and shown a mastery of its intricacies? Without women where would they have been in the work of the country? If it had not been for an organization such as the Women's Legion and the share that women had taken in the work that had to be done, it would have been impossible to do justice to those gallant fellows on sea and land who had shown that the British Army was worthy of its highest traditions. As Mr. Asquith had so well said in his recent speech, they were resolved not to abate one ounce of their strength and effort in order that once again those fundamental ideals upon which their Empire had rested should be maintained and placed on an even firmer foundation. In order to do this they must all work together.

Besides seeing out men and munitions to complete the victory so well begun, they had other duties to perform at home. They were to be seen in two of these stood out above and beyond all others. It was their duty to save more and to produce more. The war had brought home to them the necessity for economy in the consumption of the necessities of life. He did not believe, and he had never believed, that their great nation was going to be brought to her knees by privation or starvation or anything like it. But he did believe that they would find themselves in great difficulties unless every man and woman realized that it was their individual responsibility and duty to save everything they could, to economize in every way possible, and to

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WOMEN'S WORK  
ON THE LAND

Mr. Walter Long, British Secretary for Colonies, Pays Women Warm Tribute

make the most of everything that was provided to their hand. They might also produce more.  
Farmers had been accused of many things, including profiteering, and the charges had been disproved by facts and figures. More food was wanted for the people, and it was their duty to produce it. Let the farmers be treated fairly and squarely, let them be trusted and told what was wanted, and let the question of prices be dealt with by all means, but do not attack them, he said, and above all do not imply that farmers do not know their own business. No two men had been more anxious to do their duty than Lord Rhonda and Mr. Prothero. The local communities offered them a fresh opportunity and Mr. Long said that he felt sure that both ministers would be ready to listen to any proposals and give effect to them where practicable. Their soldiers and sailors could not win unless they helped them at home. When the time of triumph came let each and all of them, concluded the speaker, be able to say with truth and satisfaction that in the time of their country's difficulty and danger they had done "their bit."

MORE SUPPORT FOR  
UNION MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Win-the-War League, composed of Conservatives, Liberals and Independents, at a recent meeting declared itself to be a supporter of the Union Nonpartisan Government now established in the Dominion, and that it will endorse even more drastic policies than those set forth in the manifesto issued by the Prime Minister on Oct. 18, 1917, for making Canada effective in the war, including compulsory service of its men and women in industrial and administrative, as well as in military capacities; the commandeering or compulsory operation for government account of utilities, industries, businesses and other resources; the encouragement of shipbuilding and the training of crews; the regulation of the prices of food and other necessities; the curtailment or prohibition of the importation, manufacture or sale of luxuries; the placing of embargoes upon exportation except under license, and the prohibition of the use of grain in the production of alcoholic beverages. The league is also convinced that the safety of the nation demands that the election of members of Parliament to support this Union Government, be assured by disregarding all questions of individual or party preference, and by arranging wherever possible, the election by acclamation of candidates pledged to such support. It believes that candidates should submit themselves to an open convention of all the Unionist electors of the riding—called irrespective of previous party affiliation—and that the choice of such convention should become the government candidate and be entitled to the support of this league.

## SPY SUSPECT INDICTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii.—George Roentgen, a German by birth, who was arrested last May on a charge of espionage, has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Prior to his arrest he was chief clerk in the office of the commandant at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station. He will be tried here this fall.

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RECENT POLITICAL  
AFFAIRS IN ITALY

Study Is Made of Various Developments Preceding Present Government Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—Although the agitation in the interventionist newspapers due to the complaisance which Signor Orlando was said to be showing to the protagonists of an antiwar policy has subsided, and certain measures of a firmer character taken by him since the ministerial crisis, have been appreciatively commented upon, in the interventionist press, the interventionists do not appear to be contented. The Minister of the Interior in Italy holds a position of great importance. The office has not infrequently been held with the premiership; Signor Giolitti presents a case in point. The 63 Italian prefects are to a great extent under the control of the Minister of the Interior, a fact which necessarily gives him considerable power throughout the country. The newspapers representing the two sections of the Interventionist Party further removed in opinion from one another, the Popolo d'Italia and the Idea Nazionale, may be said to have been loudest in the recent campaign against the Minister of the Interior, although the Secolo, the Corriere della Sera and other papers were not far behind. Signor Orlando was not without his defenders, among whom may be counted the clericalist press, the Avanti, representing the Official Socialists, the Stampa, generally recognized as a Giolittian organ, and, to some extent, the moderate papers, such as the Tribuna and the Resto del Carlino.

The resignation, which practically amounted to the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior, Signor Orlando's administration, was undoubtedly, so far as it went, a victory for the interventionists, but it did not satisfy them. These two men, Corradini, the Chief of Cabinet to Signor Orlando, and Vagliani, the chief of police, have been credited with strong neutral tendencies and corresponding actions, while the fact that Vagliani was said to be on good terms with Ciccotti, the Rome correspondent of the Avanti, did not escape comment. Following these not escape comment. Following these occurrences came a telegram from the Minister of the Interior, himself a Sicilian, to his fellow citizens and a manifestation in his favor at Palermo. Another telegram was also sent, this time from certain interventionists at Milan to General Cadorna. In an appreciative reply the Commander-in-Chief stated that the hour was a decisive one; not only at the front, he said, should all weakness be accounted treason. He exhorted all parties and all classes who sincerely loved the country to repeat to the watching enemy, now as in the memorable days of May, 1915, the words, "Italy knows only the way of honor."

It is rumored that the recent dis-

turbances at Turin, caused, at any rate to some extent, by the temporary scarcity of flour and bread, were more serious than the press has been allowed to disclose. In some quarters, the visit of the delegates from the Soviet is said to have had a disturbing effect upon the people, and the Official Socialists and certain other elements are freely accused of fomenting discontent. The disturbances in Turin were followed by the removal of the prefect Verdinio. The new prefect's attempt to introduce rationing into Turin was strongly opposed by the Municipal Council; almost immediately after, however, came the decree making the rationing of bread and flour compulsory throughout Italy. Discontent at the food administration has been freely expressed and it has been said that the Food Commissioner, Signor Canepa, has been ill served, in some cases, by the local authorities in carrying out his provisions. The recent action of the Government in including the provinces of Turin, Genoa, and Alessandria in the zone of the war would seem to be a step of no small importance and significance. A recent leading article in the semiofficial Giornale d'Italia made a strong plea for national unity and deprecated any attempt to wreck the Government until it was certain that a better substitute could be found.

Plain speaking on the subject of the Boselli government and of Signor Orlando's policy was indulged in lately at a meeting of the interventionist associations of Upper Italy at Milan. Although a full measure of appreciation was accorded to Baron Sonnino and other members of the Government such as SS. Bissolati, Bonomi and General D'Alloio. One speaker declared that Signor Orlando must go because under his rule the antagonists of the war carried on their work with impunity. An order of the day was passed demanding a radical change in the internal policy of the country and the constitution of a real war government, and resolving to carry on an agitation until the policy of the nation should show an appreciation of the needs of the present time with a reservation of complete liberty of action toward all institutions which should prove unequal to Italy's historic task in the present war.

## THE FAIR AT RABAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Reports from Morocco state that the fair at Rabat has been highly successful and the exhibitors express themselves as thoroughly pleased with results. The numerous visitors to the fair included the French Senator, Monsieur Maurice Ordinaire, and Mr. Walter Burrey, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, besides French manufacturers and delegates from Algiers and Lyons and the numerous journalists. The experiments to be made at Oulja, near Rabat, with motor-driven implements seem likely to have a considerable effect on the progress of agriculture in Morocco and to increase the supplies for which France looks to the North African territory.

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COUNTY COLONIES  
FOR RETURNED MEN

Authority Urges Settlement of Returned Soldiers on Land in Their Own Counties

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. William Richard Boelter, a well-known worker in the cause of small holdings, has set forth his ideas in an interesting booklet upon the subject of county colonies for soldiers in their own territory. Briefly, Mr. Boelter criticizes the report of the departmental committee on the settlement and employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged soldiers and sailors. The government scheme reduces itself to the settlement of only 300 men upon the land in four colonies, which are to be experimental. Mr. Boelter considers that there is no need for further experiments, but that the knowledge requisite is to hand and already proven. He has a good deal to say in his plea for the settlement of men in their own counties, to which they are connected by a hundred ties, and where they can have as friends "men who have been through it" with them. A county committee and local trustees would be responsible, centralization would be avoided, and territorial isolation would be invoked in the cause of men known to the community.

The model of settlement must be that of a living, thriving community of carefully selected men, leaving the scheme perfectly elastic so that the economic and social life of the colony may develop naturally. The scope would be 100 families on not less than 600 acres, with holdings differing in size according to the contour of the land. Its motto should be "Production for Maintenance," and the tenure would be on the "100,000 years' lease," so as to reconcile the rival schools of leaseholders and freehold tenure. The cost of establishing the community would be roughly £60,000, that is, the sum a county would have to raise for their 100 countrymen, if everything had to be bought, which is a very unlikely contingency. The various county colonies would probably set up a central council for mutual exchange of experiences. Mr. Boelter is a firm believer in credit banks, and the colony bank would have 9000 £1 shares for capital, subscribed to by four-fifths of the settlers and the balance by the people of the county. Each settler would take up his part of shares, and those unable to do so would be pre-

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NIGHT RIDERS  
RAID NEGROES

They Object to Their Having Automobiles—Grand Juries Ordered to Investigate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Public officials in Houston and Crawford counties, backed by the general public sentiment of those counties, are seeking to frustrate and bring to justice "night riders" trying to terrorize the Negroes in those counties who have been buying automobiles with the proceeds of their cotton crops. Judge Mathews, of the Macon Circuit Court, has instructed the grand juries in those counties to make a thorough investigation. The law-abiding Negroes have appealed to Governor Dorsey for protection.

One man was captured when a band of these night riders wearing masks, attempted to whip a prosperous Negro residing near Byron, in Houston County, and is now at liberty under bonds. His case will be placed before the Grand Jury.  
It is reported that the number of the white men, who have taken part in these raids, is small and that they are in no sense truly representative of the Georgia people.

## FUEL STOCK SOUGHT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—How to make the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation let down its embargo on the sale of carbon briquets and sell this fuel to the public is the problem Fulton Lane, president of the Board of Public Utilities, is facing. Complaint is made that the gas corporation has refused to sell any more briquets until after Feb. 1, 1918.

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## BOSTON BONDING HEARING REOPENS

Finance Commissioner Says He Expects to Show Mayor Is Member of Daly Company, Doing Business With City

Mayor James M. Curley, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Standish Wilcox, one of the Mayor's secretaries, and other men whose names the Boston Finance Commission has not chosen to make public are summoned to appear tomorrow morning in the inquiry it has been making into the liability bonding done by city employees and city contractors.

Robert Reid, constable for the Finance Commission, went to the Mayor's office with a summons, but it is understood that the Mayor is to be in New York tonight, and it is not known whether or not he will be present tomorrow. Mr. Sullivan also is reported to be in New York, where he is expected to be for several days.

At the sudden resumption of the bonding yesterday afternoon, Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the finance commission, declared that he expects to prove that James M. Curley invested \$8000 in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company, of which Francis L. Daly is the head, in the fall of 1913, and that there is nothing to show that the Mayor was withdrawn from it.

Attorney Hurlburt then called attention to the statute prohibiting city officials from being connected with firms doing business with the city under penalty of fine of \$1000 and imprisonment for not more than one year.

The Mayor and Mr. Sullivan were both summoned to appear before the commission yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They were not present, the Mayor stating about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that he had received no summons. At the corporation counsel's office the constable serving the summonses was unable to find Mr. Sullivan. Standish Wilcox of the Mayor's office was at the hearing, but asked to be excused from testifying on the ground that his counsel, Daniel H. Conkley, was at the Constitutional Convention and could not be present. He was excused until tomorrow morning, when, Attorney Hurlburt informed him, he would have to testify whether his counsel was there or not.

By witnesses Attorney Hurlburt showed that James M. Curley, on his individual note, had borrowed \$4000 from the Mutual National Bank, an institution which ceased doing business about two years ago, on Aug. 23, 1913, and by a letter, proved that at about the same time Mr. Curley sold bonds through Hornblower & Weeks for \$4093, which he deposited in the Federal Trust Company to his credit. The books showed, Attorney Hurlburt told the Finance Commission, that Mr. Curley drew \$3900 from the Mutual National Bank on Aug. 23, 1913, and \$4100 from the Federal Trust Company the same day.

Mr. Hurlburt said that the \$8000 Mr. Curley had thus raised he would claim was really the money with which Francis L. Daly purchased the interest of Frank Sullivan in what had been the Sullivan-Daly Plumbing Supply Company on Aug. 29, 1913.

Attorney Hurlburt, when he addressed the commission upon the formal reopening of the bonding inquiry yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the School Committee in Mason Street, said that it had proved that Francis L. Daly was a partner of a Mr. Sullivan in the plumbing supply business, that he had bought out Mr. Sullivan's interest on Aug. 29, 1913.

The attorney continued "On Aug. 29, 1913, there was deposited to Francis L. Daly's credit in the Fourth Atlantic National Bank the sum of \$8000. Daly testified before this body that he secured this through an uncle in Chelsea. There is evidence that leads us to believe he did not secure it from his uncle. We think Daly's statements were untrue. We shall offer evidence of admissions by Curley in reference to his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. Curley purchased the interest of a man named Sullivan and this money was not repaid, and as far as we can see he is still a member of the firm."

"We claim," the commission attorney asserted, "that we have traced the payment of \$8000 given Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Daly for the Sullivan share in the business, and that it came from James M. Curley, who is still a member of the firm."

## COAL PROMISED FOR STEEL PLANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Steel plants, working on war orders, were promised an ample supply of coal at a conference of representatives of the steel industry on Tuesday with fuel administration officials. Some concerns, it was declared, are about to close down because of a lack of the kind of coal they need. To meet the situation, the fuel administration will modify the priority order under which large quantities of coal are moving to the northwest, and divert to steel plants by-product coal necessary for the production of coke.

## GERMANS BARRED FROM WATERFRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—On and after Nov. 1 no German aliens will be allowed to work or visit on the waterfront of the eastern district of New

York, according to a ruling issued by United States Marshal Powers of the eastern district of New York. All enemy aliens found in the barred district after Nov. 1 will be immediately apprehended and removed to a place of internment.

## POSTAL RATES ARE EXPLAINED

New Rules and Those Applying to Sending Packages to Soldiers Are Outlined

In order that the new domestic rates for postage and the methods of dispatching mail to the forces of the United States in Europe may be fully understood, Postmaster William F. Murray of Boston issued today the following explanatory statement:

"There is no drop rate on postal cards or post cards, these cards carrying the two-cent rate whether in writing or wholly in print.

"Letters mailed in any one of the 23 cities and towns which comprise the Boston Postal District, for delivery anywhere in the district, are subject to the rate of two cents an ounce.

"The domestic rate of three cents an ounce for letters intended for delivery outside the district, is, of course, applicable to the mail for the American soldiers in France.

"After Nov. 1 Christmas packages addressed to any member of the United States expeditionary forces, to be transported by the Post Office Department, cannot exceed seven pounds in weight, owing to the fact that the French railway companies, under their agreement with the French Government, restrict the weight of parcel post packages carried by them. These parcels should be mailed before Nov. 15 and must not contain any prohibited articles such as intoxicants of all kinds, inflammable materials, etc., and must be so packed and wrapped as to admit of easy inspection by the postmaster. The postmaster is required to place his seal, 'Inspected and Passed,' on all parcels of this character which are sent abroad and parcels should not, therefore, be tied until they have been presented to the post office for inspection.

"Owing to the limited and irregular shipping facilities available for handling the large amount of Christmas parcels for the troops the War Department has consented to receive and deliver through its channels of communication to soldiers in France Christmas packages up to 20 pounds in weight when addressed as follows: 'Name of soldier, 'Unit to which he belongs, 'Care of commanding general, port of embarkation, Pier 1, Hoboken, N. J.'

"The rate of 12c a pound also applies to these packages which are handled by the War Department and these parcels must be enclosed in wooden boxes, the box not to exceed two cubic feet in volume. It should also be well strapped and have a hinge or screw top to facilitate opening and inspection. These boxes should be mailed so as to reach Hoboken, N. J., not later than Dec. 5.

"Christmas parcels will not be accepted at contract stations; that is, stations which are not conducted by post office employees.

## CABET CHARGED WITH SLURRING BOND LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A summons has been issued to Adolph Cabot, Socialist candidate of the twenty-eighth aldermanic district, to appear before Justice McGeehan of the Sixth District Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, based on evidence obtained by the vigilance committee of the American Defense Society. The disorderly conduct charge issued against Cabot was the result of a supposed political meeting which was attended by approximately 2000 people. Cabot started his political address with the words "I expected to be arrested tonight." He then continued:

"Liberty bonds is a false name. They are not Liberty bonds. They are slavery bonds, they are black slavery bonds. Men working for \$17 a week are forced to take them or they will lose their jobs. They pin a button on you. I tear the button from me. I tell you to tear the button from you. They are hypocrites. Don't take their bonds. They are a fraud. They will never pay the principal or the interest. They will never call them in."

## SQUANTUM PLANT OFFICIALS

QUINCY, Mass.—Eric H. Ewertz of Wollaston has been chosen by Vice-President Joseph W. Powell of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company to take charge of the immense contract of turning out destroyers at Squantum in record time for the United States Government. Mr. Ewertz will assume direction at Squantum with the title of general superintendent. Manager S. W. Wakemans being in general charge of the Bethlehem's shipbuilding interests at Fore River. Mr. Ewertz's assistant will be John Nolan of Quincy, another Fore River man.

Mr. Ewertz is best known as a submarine expert, but turning out ships of all descriptions in record time is his specialty. He has had experience in shipbuilding in European yards.

## NEW ORLEANS TO EDUCATE ALIENS

Definite Program Mapped Out for Americanization Campaign on Large Scale in Which National Lines Will Be Drawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In common with the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard, New Orleans has begun work on extensive plans for the Americanization of all the aliens within her gates. Beginning with a mass meeting on Oct. 9, participated in by agents of the federal Government, state officials, municipal representatives, the Association of Commerce and other commercial and civic organizations, the churches, the benevolent associations and the foreign clubs, the first actual step taken was the opening of two night schools for alien women, these schools already having been open to men of alien birth.

Plans were laid at the mass meeting for ward and district meetings, with special committees in charge of each, to bring the people of alien birth to a better understanding of American life and customs, ideas and ideals. Practical demonstrations will be given of American home and business life; political economy, as exemplified in the system of government in the United States will be explained, and a number of permanent offices opened where people of foreign birth can obtain all information on any subject connected with American private or public life.

The federal Government, through local agents; the state, through every official, and the city, through its workers among the aliens, will cooperate in the work. Customs and conservation agents are expected to maintain a close watch for persons of foreign birth arriving in the country or living in remote parts of the State, and convey to the central committee on Americanization such information as may be necessary to reach these people and give them every opportunity to become Americans in fact as well as in name, if they seek naturalization, and to show them the advantages of citizenship.

A great deal is expected from the foreign societies and the benevolent organizations, especially those of the latter which are maintained among the laborers of the city. The churches have agreed to assist these societies. One of the most interesting developments of the mass meeting concerned the percentage of foreign born in the population of New Orleans. Though usually considered a "foreign city," New Orleans, according to report of Mrs. Herbert Moser, immigration chairman of the local Federation of Women's Clubs, only 7 per cent of the nearly 400,000 inhabitants of the Crescent City are foreign born.

## RATES ON NEW HAVEN LINE UP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement has been made here by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that on Nov. 1 it will put into

effect an additional charge of 8 per cent on passenger fares and 3 per cent on freight rates, in compliance with the Federal War Tax, which goes into effect on that day.

## BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER IN BOSTON

Vice-Admiral Montague Edward Browning, K. C. B., M. V. O., Calls on Gov. McCall

Vice-Admiral Montague Edward Browning, K. C. B., M. V. O., in command of the British naval forces in the West Atlantic and the West Indies, arrived in Boston today, where he was in consultation with Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Boston navy yard, and visited the State House, seeing Governor McCall. The Vice-Admiral arrived in the United States last week and has been in Washington.

At the navy yard, Sir Montague was received by Captain Rush with the marine guard standing at attention. Afterward, Governor McCall received the British Vice-Admiral and introduced him to the Governor's Council. After entering the British Navy in 1876, Sir Montague was given the rank of commander in 1897. In 1902 he was appointed to a captaincy and was made a rear-admiral in 1911. He has seen active service several times, taking part in the Egyptian war.

## GOOD ROADS MEETING FAVORS PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—At the closing session of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Convention, the convention endorsed the war policy of President Wilson, and after some discussion also endorsed the federal prohibition amendment. The vote on the prohibition amendment was divided, and the resolution was adopted only after a statement from A. D. Williams of Charleston, W. Va., the newly elected president, that he would not serve as an officer of the association unless it was adopted.

Asheville, N. C., was chosen for the next meeting place of the association.

## SWITCHMEN TO ASK INCREASED WAGES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Demands for a 50 per cent wage increase will be submitted to the railroads of the United States by the Switchmen's Union of North America as a result of action taken by a special committee. The Adamson law reduced the daily hours of labor of the switchmen from 10 to eight, but did not increase their wages. The demand for a wage increase will be followed by a referendum vote on a nation-wide strike of switchmen if it is not granted in 30 days, it was announced by S. E. Heberling of Buffalo, president of the union.

## SOAP FACTORY IN CANAL ZONE

By special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor  
CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—A soap factory recently established here, which represents a small venture into a new field on the Isthmus, produces 1500 pounds of soap daily, all of which is consumed in the Republic of Panama.

## MISSOURI AND ITS SENATORS

Though Governor Has Stated He Will Not Run for Public Office Again, Feeling Is Growing in Favor of His Senatorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Despite the fact that Gov. Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri has repeatedly stated, both prior to and since his election a year ago, that he would never be a candidate for public office again, there is a well-defined feeling throughout the State that he will run as an opponent to William J. Stone on the Democratic ticket for the United States Senate, three years hence. That Governor Gardner is the logical candidate to be put up against Senator Stone, who has aroused the indignation of the people of Missouri generally, by his attitude against the Administration war policies, is the sentiment that prevails.

In the face of this sentiment the Governor has made no statement, and this silence is considered by his friends as a good sign. His political backers say that if he should run he would be sure to win against Senator Stone, and even though he may refuse now to reconsider his decision about running for another office, they say that they believe that he can be prevailed upon to make the race, when the time comes, on the ground of patriotism, if for no other reason.

A canvass of conditions in Missouri shows that the feeling against both Senator Stone and his junior colleague, Senator James A. Reed, because of the important position he holds as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is growing steadily. The people seem to resent more than anything else, the ill repute in which Senator Stone has involved Missouri, when the State has so clearly shown its patriotism and sympathy for the war by supplying at the outset its full quota of men for enlistment in all branches of the national service, by its oversubscription to the first Liberty Loan issue, and by its State defense preparations. It is pointed out by many Republicans and Democrats alike that the nation at large must know that Senator Stone is not representing the people and that the way to show this is to put another man in his place when he presents

himself for reelection. The gathering of Democratic leaders to demand his resignation, which was recently agitated, may never come, they say, but instead the people themselves will take action at the polls.

A report from St. Louis recently that Senator Stone had announced privately to his friends that he would again make the race has resulted in Democratic leaders casting about for a candidate to oppose him and the Governor has seemed to be the man. Moreover, since the agitation against Senator Stone started, the Governor has taken occasion to make many more public speeches than he was wont to make in the past, and in each of these he has proclaimed the patriotism of Missourians in general and the fact that the State throughout was solidly behind the President. While he has refrained from mentioning either Mr. Stone or Mr. Reed by name, his scathing remarks on disloyalty have been uniformly interpreted as being directed against Missouri's representatives in the Senate. These public utterances tend to keep him in the limelight and have caused a general discussion in favor of his possible candidacy for the Senator's seat.

For the last few weeks the Governor has been making it a practice to slip away from his office in the State Capitol each week-end and make a trip in his automobile through some part of the State, each week covering a different section. The trips are never announced and it is said that it is his intention to visit every county in Missouri. The Governor says that it is his idea to find out first hand from the citizens just how they feel about the war. Political leaders assert that he will at the same time learn if there is any general demand for his candidacy for the United States Senate.

Those Missourians who are determined to see that Senator Stone does not remain in the Senate are not discounting the fact that it is the natural thing for feeling against him to die down in three years' time. With the war on and with the possibility of its lasting that long, however, they contend that voters are not going to be forgetful and that he will never be returned to the Senate.

## LUMBER SUPPLY PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Pledging themselves to increase the shipment of yellow pine timber for shipbuilding from 60 to 100 carloads a day, 200 yellow pine manufacturers have concluded a conference here at which an agent of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was present. The manufacturers, in order to keep up with the demand of the Government, agreed to operate their mills night and day.

## MR. BARRETT FAILS TO ADDRESS LEAGUE

Director of Pan-American Union Says Important Business Prevented Him From Speaking at Subject Nationalities Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American union, who was scheduled to speak before the League of Small and Subject Nationalities this afternoon, did not appear. Mr. Barrett is in this city for the day on important business and has notified the league that he cannot deliver his address on a Pan-American union.

Asked by this bureau whether the suspicion that the league, if not tending to be pro-German, is at least in some speeches anti-British, had anything to do with his failure to appear, Mr. Barrett said he could not discuss that at all. He had promised to speak if he could at the same time take care of other important engagements, and he stated that he had found that he could not, and that therefore he must withdraw.

Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration and president of the league, admitted today that Mrs. Skelington's speech for Ireland yesterday tended toward criticism of England and that she had said it would be better for Great Britain if she were a smaller nation. This afternoon the chief of a Scotch clan is to discuss freedom for Scotland and other small nations, including Assyria and Syria, whose claims for liberty are argued. Mr. Howe said that there were speeches which were anti-English just as there were anti-German arguments.

He inferred that free speech about every small nationality was proper even when it criticized our Allies, so long as the criticism was constructive.

Adamantio Polyzoidis withdrew from the program, not wishing to plead the cause of Greece in an atmosphere suspected of being pro-German, although he did not question the league's sincerity. It is intimated that its leaders might be used by sinister influences in a subtle manner of which they themselves might be unconscious.

## NEW INDIANA COAL FIELD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—What is regarded as the greatest coal field in the State has been discovered in Pike County, says a Petersburg special to the News.

# James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

## NOVEMBER SILK SALE

Over 100,000 Yards

of the Season's Most Fashionable Weaves and Colors

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

### "McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Best Values, Largest Variety of Weaves and Styles

and

Most Complete Color Assortments in America

Notwithstanding the advance in silk fabrics during the past year the following standard qualities are offered in this sale at the same prices as last November, and are in complete assortments of new Evening, Reception and Street Shades, also White and Black.

Double Width Georgette Crepe.....	yard	1.28
Double Width Crepe de Chine.....	yard	1.25
Supreme Autumn Dress Satin.....	yard	1.25
Chiffon Dress Taffeta.....	yard	1.35
Novelty Pompadour Silks.....		
Military Striped Silks.....	yard	1.50
French Plaid Silks.....		

15,000 Yards—Selected Qualities

White Washable Japanese Habutai.....yard 65c, 78c, 98c

### Black Chiffon Dress Velvet

3.65 yard

### Imported Black Chiffon Dress Velveteen

24 ins. wide, yd. 1.45      27 ins. wide, yd. 1.75      44 ins. wide, yd. 3.45

### BLACK & COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS

Satin-finish Broadcloth in new Fall shades and Black; sponged and shrunk.....	yard	2.25
All Wool Velour Suitings in new Fall shades.....	yard	2.65
All Wool Tailor Serge in medium and dark shades of Navy Blue, also Black.....	yard	1.28
Black Broadcloth,—brilliant finish; sponged and shrunk.....	yard	2.95

### COTTON DRESS GOODS

Novelty Printed Dress Voile,—new designs on light and medium dark backgrounds; 38 inches wide.      yard 25c  
White Voile,—crisp finish; superior quality; with tape edge, 40 inches wide.....yard 23c

### LININGS AND FLANNELS

White Embroidered Petticoat Flannel in new designs.....yard 1.25      Adjustable Petticoat Flouncings in Satin or Taffeta; full size; new styles and colors, each 1.95

No Connection With Any Other Establishment in the World

## WORTH

43 & 45 WEST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK

### Women's and Misses' Coats

Featuring Rich Fur Trimmings and Models to Be Worn with Separate Furs

The Values Are Most Extraordinary

SMART WINTER COATS, featuring rich fur trimmings and models to be worn with separate furs, developed in the new silhouettes; the materials are Suede Velour, Cashmere Velour, Pueblo, Pom Pom, Crystal Cloth, Peau de Peche and Bolivia. Specially Priced.

35.00      45.00  
55.00

FUR-TRIMMED COATS, 15 distinctive models, developed in Velour de Laine, Chiffon Broadcloth and Velour; some with deep fur collars, and others with fur collar and cuffs; the various furs are Australian Opossum, Seal-deer, Coney, Nutria, Skunk Opossum and Kit Coney; half or full lined; all warmly interlined.

Very Special.  
25.00

FUR-TRIMMED COATS, a number of extremely smart models developed in Pom Pom, Velour de Laine, Suede Velour, Cashmere Velour and Chiffon Broadcloth, silk lined throughout and warmly interlined; deep cape or choker collars of Australian Opossum, natural Raccoon and seal dyed or natural Nutria. Very Special.

40.00



Coat of Velour du Nord Trimmed with Taupe Fur. \$120.00







## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FAIR VOLUME OF  
TRADING IN WOOL

Local Market Does Moderate Business in All Grades—Slight Response to Plea Against Speculation

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

A moderate amount of trading in the various grades of wool has been concluded during the last week. Trading still continues in a fair way. The letter sent out to the trade members by the committee for the Council of National Defense, urging that there be no speculation among dealers, failed to arouse the interest that had been anticipated, since the dealers felt it would act practically as a restraint on trade. At the present time the matter has been entirely subsided and trading has been resumed on the same basis as heretofore. Exchange of one commodity in the raw material market practically amounts to speculation on a small scale, since the dealer has to buy ahead for future sales. He must also try to guess at the amount of his goods the public will need, and the nearer he comes to anticipating this need, the better business man he is considered, not only by his competitors, but the world in general. Thus there is an element of speculation each day in most everything. When it mounts upward by leaps and bounds, then is the time it must be checked.

As to Australian wool destined to arrive from England, it is reported that storage space has been considered in the new loft of Hollowell, Jones & Donald, which is being completed on Summer Street extension. There is also provision for these wools to be auctioned in a similar manner to the way in which the London sales have been conducted heretofore.

The census, as of Sept. 30, of wool supplies on hand, shows a larger total than on April 3, which is accounted for, in part, by the arrival of domestic wools in the eastern market. There are 49,669,630 pounds of domestic wool, making a total of 107,398,907 pounds, as compared with the previous census which showed 62,834,639 pounds on hand at that time. No word has been received as to the amount of wool the Government purchased through the trade offering of 50 per cent of its holdings, but this method has been discontinued for the present, at least.

The Government has awarded contracts to the mills lasting into December, 1918, and, since overcoatings are being used extensively for blankets as well as the purpose for which they were originally manufactured, it seems as though there would be fewer lines of cloaking available for the autumn of 1918 season's samples. One factor which will help to conserve the aggregate yardage is contained in the report that overcoats for the army are to be knee length, so that the soldiers will not be hampered in their work in the trenches. It is said that some United States soldiers have come off from six to eight inches in length overcoats because the length retarded their movements. Some feel that the long overcoat is too great a protection to the lower limbs in cold weather to be altered, but it has been found that the spiral puttees provide sufficient warmth in the cold weather, and will take the place of the long overcoat admirably.

Chairman Wing of the transportation committee for the trade, notifies the members that all back bills for freight should be rendered to them before Nov. 1 in order that members may secure these exemption from the 3 per cent tax which takes effect at that time.

Because of the difficulty experienced in the shipment of goods to the United States and Japan from the Cape, prices have declined somewhat in the latter market.

Much controversy has been aroused over the report from England that the Government is contemplating placing large orders for khaki for the American army now in France with English manufacturers. It seems no more of a risk to ship uniforms from England to the States across the Atlantic ocean than to try to ship goods from England to France across the English Channel. Therefore, it seems unlikely that transportation is one of the motives for this decision. It seems more probable that the matter of price has been the chief consideration, since England is able to secure labor at a much lower figure than the mills in America can do. Another fact which stands out clearly is that England has a much greater supply of wool from which the uniforms may be made and also the grades best suited to the work at a less initial cost. What effect the placing of such orders would have upon United States mills is not easy to conjecture, but it is believed that there would still be a sufficient amount of contracts remaining to keep the mills of the United States running at capacity. Possibly by that time, too, civilian orders would show an increase and prices would return to nearer normal levels. However this may be, both the men's wear and women's wear markets are quiet at present as far as civilian orders are concerned, and manufacturers are receiving fewer cancellations than they have known for a long time. More machinery than ever before is shown to be at work on Government orders and idle machinery is almost unknown.

Shearing in Texas, which would generally take place at this season of the year for eight months' wool, has been postponed, it would seem, on account of the lack of rain for some time past, and it is thought that shearing will

not take place until the 12-months' clip has been attained.

A rumor is current that the Allies may not permit steamers to stop at Buenos Aires, but only at Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo. If this should be the case, the question immediately arises as to what effect this would have on the exports of wool direct from Buenos Aires. The situation as regards prices for the clip there, is easier, but the new clip is being purchased at a figure far in advance of what the bid clip is bringing in the eastern markets here today. The report has been confirmed that there has been a very material decrease in the number of sheep, not only in this country, but in the entire world, since the beginning of the war. Gifford Pinchot, who is working in the interest of food conservation, has accepted a position on the governing board of the National Sheep & Wool Bureau, which is working toward the same conservative achievement as the other committee.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Havana dispatch says President Menocal of Cuba has decreed these sugar prices: Raw, \$4.75 wholesale, \$5.75 retail; refined, \$7.25 wholesale, \$8.50 retail.

Total expenditures by United States Government in October will probably approximate \$1,200,000,000, of which \$470,000,000 is represented by loans to the Allies.

Additional credit of \$10,000,000 has been granted to France by United States Government, bringing credits to the Allies up to total of \$2,866,400,000.

United States Treasury Department will not issue new gold coins this year for holiday season, as the department feels it must conserve its holdings of gold.

United States has granted Italy additional credit of \$230,000,000, making total of \$485,000,000. It is believed this will hearten Italian Government and people in present great crisis.

Advance in bar silver in New York from \$4 3/4 to 90 1/2 cents an ounce on Tuesday is said to have been due to a "squeeze" in the London market, caused by sharp bidding to fill a contract.

United States Treasury Department Tuesday received first actual cash from sale of second Liberty bonds. Federal reserve banks turned in \$124,590,753, representing part of 2 per cent payments.

Subscriptions Tuesday to treasury offering of certificates of indebtedness ran grand total for issue so far up to \$429,974,000, a new record. Indications are that subscriptions will exceed \$500,000,000.

C. E. Mitchell, president of National City Company, says his company will not participate in any financing that will not help the war, nor handle any security issues proceeds of which are not absolutely necessary to the public good.

Compilation of London Bankers' Magazine, covering aggregate values of 387 representative securities, shows lower total for October than for any month since last March, decline for the month amounting to \$1,924,000, or 0.07 per cent, following a loss during September of \$37,856,000, or 1.4 per cent.

Officials of the New York treasury say never in their recollection has it been so difficult to obtain pennies to meet demands of the banks. As a rule the Government carries upward of 10,000,000 of pennies in stock at New York, but had only 3,000,000 on hand when the unprecedented demand began. Government mints are short approximately 10,000,000 pennies, and although working day and night the mint at Philadelphia has not been able to increase its output on account of demand for other coins. Assistant Treasurer of United States Vogel is considering an appeal to children to empty their savings banks in order to increase the circulation.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.73-16, cables 4.76-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.71-12, and 90-day at 4.69-12. Franc cables 5.74, checks 5.76. Swiss cables 4.51, checks 4.54. Gold cables 4.54, checks 4.54. Peseta cables 23.75, checks 23.65. Ruble cables 14.42, checks 14.35. Stockholm cables 42 1/2, and checks 35 1/2. As against a low of eight lire checks for \$1 on Tuesday, the quotation this morning was 7.93, and cables quoted 7.92.

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CUBA CANE SUGAR  
PROGRESS IS GOOD

Annual Report Expected to Show Satisfactory Results, Although Net Profits May Be Somewhat Smaller Than Last Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Annual report of Cuba Cane Sugar soon to be issued is expected to show satisfactory results, although net will be somewhat below last year, when about \$18 a share was earned on common stock.

Profits for year ended Sept. 30, 1917, should show around \$12 a share on common. This fall-off is due largely to higher operating costs. Unskilled labor, for example, commands about twice as much as before the war, and materials and machinery have largely advanced. Moreover, it is generally understood that sugar content of cane did not come up to expectations.

Recent report of South Porto Rico Sugar sheds light on higher expenses to which sugar companies doing business in West Indies are subject. While gross was \$10,690,741 for year ended Sept. 30, 1917, compared with \$8,396,562 for preceding year, expenses, taxes and interest increased from \$4,709,362 to \$8,072,788, causing a decrease in net from \$2,505,957 to \$1,251,290.

Report will show that sales of sugar last year by Cuba Cane Sugar amounted to about 3,260,000 bags of 325 pounds each. Prices ranging from about 3 1/2 to 6 cents were received with average prices f. o. b. Cuba estimated somewhere about 4.25 to 4.40 cents. On assumption that price of Cuba raw sugar will be fixed at about 4 1/2 cents, this would be somewhat better than price Cuba Cane got for its crop last year.

Production the coming year should show around 4,000,000 bags, and increased business should tend to offset any further increase in operating expenses. Dividend on preferred requires \$3,500,000 a year and with a production of 4,000,000 bags, 0.27 cents a pound net is all that is needed to cover preferred dividend, any further profit being applicable to improvements and extensions.

On basis of 4,000,000 bags annual production, Cuba Cane Sugar preferred, disregarding the common, is outstanding to amount of only \$12.50 a bag. This is most conservative considering that the company owns perhaps some of the choicest plantations and best situated factories on the island. About one-seventh of sugar production of Cuba last year came from Cuba Cane properties.

Excess profits tax should not severely affect earnings of the company, which at its organization had properties valued at \$50,000,000, represented by preferred stock, and earnings for year ended Sept. 30, 1916, of \$18 a share on the common added \$9,000,000 to property values, making total invested capital \$59,000,000, on which to base this year's tax. On assumption of 7 per cent exemption allowed, tax would work out as follows, disregarding \$3000 exemption and income tax of 6 per cent; estimated earnings of \$12 a share on common amount to \$9,500,000.

Amount taxable Tax  
15% of invested capital as estimated..... \$8,850,000  
Less exemption of 7% 4,130,000  
20% on amt bet 7% and 15%..... 4,720,000 \$944,000  
25% on remainder..... 650,000 162,500  
Excess subject to war tax..... 5,370,000 1,106,500  
Estimated war tax of \$1.106,500 would be 11 1/2 per cent of earnings of \$9,500,000 as assumed.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the month compare:

Wednesday—1917 1916  
Exchanges..... \$56,828,221 \$53,061,394  
Balances..... 15,744,990 3,768,544  
Month October—  
Exchanges..... 1,176,956,075 970,042,339  
Balances..... 202,457,100 153,964,819

Local Subtreasury credit balance today \$90,153.

## CANADIAN EXCHANGE

Now that efforts to lift the embargo on gold shipments have been successful, Canadian bankers expect a recovery to more normal conditions in Canadian exchange market.

payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.  
Manomet Mill has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 and special dividend of \$2 per share. Nonquitt Spinning has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 and special dividend of \$2 per share. Nashawena Mill has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share. All dividends are payable Nov. 6 to stock of record Oct. 30.

J. G. White & Co., Inc., declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock. The J. G. White Engineering Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock. The J. G. White Management Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock. All dividends are payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 17. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock was declared, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 2. The regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the first and second preferred stocks were declared, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increase in stock of Carter Oil Company, from \$2,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and proposed increase in stock of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, both owned by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have given rise to opinion in certain quarters that New Jersey company is contemplating a readjustment in its own capitalization, or distribution of its holdings of stocks of some of its subsidiaries.

Present capitalization of Standard Oil of New Jersey is \$100,000,000. Rapid development of some of its subsidiaries in the last few years, say nothing of big expansion in business handled by the Jersey corporation directly, has outgrown its capitalization, in the opinion of certain persons who believe the company soon may make its capitalization more representative of extent of its business.

Directors are scheduled to meet Nov. 15 for action on quarterly dividend of \$5.

CARTER OIL CO.  
STOCK INCREASE

Distribution of Holdings of Subsidiaries of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey May Be in Sight

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increase in stock of Carter Oil Company, from \$2,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and proposed increase in stock of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, both owned by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have given rise to opinion in certain quarters that New Jersey company is contemplating a readjustment in its own capitalization, or distribution of its holdings of stocks of some of its subsidiaries.

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In connection with proposal that the company may distribute stock of subsidiaries, interest centers in Imperial Oil Company of Canada, the big Standard organization in the Dominion. The Imperial has developed into one of the most formidable units in the Standard group. As a Canadian corporation its business is understood to have increased greatly during the war, through increased activity in Canada and through export sales.

Imperial company is operating, or will have in operation when present plans are completed, a series of refineries reaching from Atlantic to Pacific, located at Halifax, N. S.; Sarnia, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; and Vancouver, B. C. It easily is in control of oil business of Canada. It is capitalized at \$50,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 is outstanding. It originally was capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has been mentioned as a possible melon for New Jersey stockholders. Louisiana company also has had a remarkable growth in last few years, largely through export business, which it has been able to handle advantageously because of its location at seaboard, and because it was close to big new production in Gulf coast fields.

Carter Oil is a producing company, and as a result of its activity in getting new lands in eastern fields, in Michigan and in Wyoming, has become one of the most valuable of the Jersey company's holdings.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	850	870
Buckeye Pipe Line	82	85
Illinois Pipe Line	204	208
Indiana Pipe Line	87	92
Midwest	131	134
Ohio Oil	313	318
Prairie Oil & Gas	410	415
Prudhoe	248	252
South Penn Oil	260	270
Standard Oil, California	322	327
Indiana	650	660
Kentucky	530	540
New Jersey	530	540
New York	240	245
Ohio	445	455
Union Tank Line	88	91

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL ON WAY

First arrival of about 4760 bales, part of the 45,000 bales of Australian wool to be shipped here from Australia, and to be sold by auction, is due to reach a Pacific coast port the early part of next month. The remainder will leave Australia during the next few days, and should reach this market in about six weeks' time.

## CAR SHORTAGE PREDICTED

CLEVELAND, O.—James M. Cox has telegraphed the Federal Fuel Administration at Washington, according to a Columbus dispatch to the Plain Dealer, that coal mines in Ohio will be closed for lack of cars unless existing transportation congestion is relieved.

## ELECTRIC COMPANY EARNINGS

September, 1917				12 months			
Gross	Net	Surplus	Chgs	Gross	Net	Surplus	Chgs
Jacksonville Tr.	\$54,794	\$15,301	\$123	\$688,171	\$219,881	\$322,019	
Pennsylvania Elec.	6,194	326,875	32,012	43,731			
Key West Elec.	12,659	3,950		1,489	134,254	45,606	15,607
Lowell Elec.	59,151	21,962		21,272	696,098	276,829	261,872
Edison E. of Brock.	68,892	18,202		12,854	701,124	258,337	224,401
Haverhill Gas Lt.	27,325	6,707		6,665	304,983	75,812	75,219
Cal-Houston Elec.	185,623	67,430		22,281	2,092,741	673,257	227,140
Houston Co. Elec.	33,135	10,878		4,536	418,038	190,182	116,271
Keokuk Elec.	22,986	7,034		5,280	245,655	75,475	49,478
East Tex Elec.	77,985	33,968		24,299	921,734	417,274	306,415
Puducherry Tr. & L.	24,478	2,923		\$1,601	304,292	74,959	13,396
Savannah Elec.	82,259	25,037		828	926,005	311,416	23,153
Buck & Plymouth St R.	11,699	667		\$92	124,645	1,729	12,502
Sierra Pac. Elec.	58,981	32,143		25,365	670,289	371,971	290,260
El Paso Elec.	105,018	37,211		30,619	1,278,052	510,591	447,206
Mississippi River Pr.	17,703	143,204		22,940	1,920,781	1,532,419	225,656
North Texas Elec.	25,438	122,741		95,615	2,270,221	962,662	610,051
Tampa Elec.	79,667	33,430		28,364	1,007,243	452,397	390,103
Baton Rouge Elec.	19,710	9,792		6,190	227,917	115,880	72,873
Conn. Power	78,472	30,781		19,065	816,291	399,557	197,771
Cape Breton Elec.	39,805	74,177		7,626	413,696	169,505	90,805
Houghton Co. Tr.	28,608	10,339		3,255	311,754	135,146	50,051
Blackstone V. G. & E.	168,724	55,724		30,328	1,909,585	662,264	360,112
Fall River Gas Works	67,350	20,797		20,792	580,437	335,411	235,141
Ellec Lt. & Pr Co. of Abington & Rock.	19,864	6,484		6,152	207,159	45,109	42,228
Puget Sd Tr L. & Pr.	774,847	283,977		87,287	8,837,724	3,449,555	1,174,375
Fall River Gas Works	50,180	16,967		16,064	575,635	238,021	237,747

\*Deficit.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another extra dividend of 3 per cent was declared Tuesday by the United States Steel Corporation on the common stock in addition to the regular disbursements of 1 1/4 per cent on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred.

The earnings totaled \$68,243,784, as compared with \$90,479,204, in the previous quarter.

Net income of \$55,245,377 represents a decrease of slightly more than \$19,000,000, and the surplus of \$21,824,554 is less by almost half than that shown three months ago, namely, \$40,965,781.

The falling off in business is attributed largely to the lower prices paid by the Government for its supplies.

As a matter of fact the earnings for the third quarter compare favorably with those of the three months immediately preceding, which constituted a record.

The sum of \$68,243,784 was arrived at after appropriating \$63,733,013, or almost half of gross returns, for war income and excess profits in addition to expenses incident to operations and interest on subsidiary bonds.

This item is larger by almost \$10,000,000 than the appropriation set aside in the previous quarter and makes a total of \$151,516,885. To this should be added as additional allowance for the first half of 1917 the sum of \$12,716,724, also for war income and excess profits taxes, pursuant to the revenue bill as finally adopted, making total appropriations of \$164,233,609.

SAXON MOTOR CO.  
TO ISSUE NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Arrangements have been made by the Saxon Motor Company for the issuance of \$600,000 10-year 6 per cent notes, the proceeds to be utilized in completing the company's plant in Detroit, work upon which was halted a few months ago, when the company met with financial reverses. On Nov. 1 the company will pay a 10 per cent installment on its debt to creditors



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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

SPANISH CRITICISM  
AND ENRIQUE DE MESA

"El Mienzo de la Cartuja." By Enrique de Mesa. Madrid: Imp. Clásica Española. 250 pesetas.

Enrique de Mesa is one of the brightest hopes of the most modern Spanish literature, one of the best points of strength in a revival that is not merely a matter of conversation and fancy, but which comprehends the elements of reality. This Castilian is a poet of fine quality. He has imagination, depth and feeling, a true appreciation of purity and the sublime, a sure instinct for rhythm and the music of words, music with dignity. It is probable that his work will live and be increasingly appreciated. His first little book of poems, "Tierra y Alma," given out some 11 years ago, is no longer to be bought, and it is the same with "Cancionero Castellano," which appeared but six seasons since. So this new little volume with its white-paper covers and red lettering is being eagerly acquired, for they say of Enrique de Mesa now that he is the Castilian poet "por excelencia," that in his rhymes there are no fancy twistings and turnings and no extraneous, no modernisms, no cubistic character. It is declared that while there are natural, transparent, human, there is no one to equal them, and that not even in the writings of the great Siglo de Oro, the Golden Age of Spanish literature, have they their superior.

Such is the emotional vigor of Enrique de Mesa, says one critic, such is his clear vision of true and lasting beauty, that he may be declared to have reached the heights of Jorge Manrique. This is the general tone of the "criticism" made upon the work of this truly excellent poet, and in it we perceive one of the chief and most dangerous weaknesses of this promising literary revival. It is short of real criticism, of which there is none in Spain, and it is sadly needed for the purposes of control, direction and selection. As it is, the work of capable and most promising writers, prose and verse is far too unbridled, too free and often too careless. Genius is taking insufficient pains, and it is frequently much too loose and undisciplined, too little master of itself and its methods, to be let wild in the world.

The newspapers, the weekly periodicals, the reviews and other journalistic publications contain in every issue long stretches of so-called verse in the familiar short lines and snappy measure. Often it is pleasant enough, but it needs stern criticism, even harsh criticism, or this new garden of Castilian poetry will become choked with weeds. It is necessary that these things should be said, and here is an obvious occasion. Instead of criticism in these days in Madrid there is only universal praise of very enthusiastic character. Each and all are geniuses and their work is perfect. It is the Spanish way of sudden and quick emotions, unconsidered enthusiasms, and strange challenges. The Siglo de Oro may not have been productive of nearly so much work of superlative order as is generally considered—in Spain—but it is going far to imply that it yielded nothing better than the new lines of Enrique de Mesa, as the critics here have been doing.

But with all this said, and the need for criticism and the control thereof established, perhaps, it still remains that Enrique de Mesa has genius and talent of a fine order, and that from his pen come flowers for the new literature of Castile. He has rare moods and feelings, and he is quite at his best in these various subjects and verses that are grouped round the idea of the lonely impressive silence that hangs about the ruins of the old Carthusian monastery, the soft tranquility, the hush of ages, the dreaminess and pathos that envelop the scene, and the calm reflection on the subject that ensues. Here is a simple, a little saddened and chastened perhaps, come close to the elementary beauties and consolations of nature. In its atmosphere of calm and its almost somnolent softness, there is something in some of these verses that may be considered as reminiscent of Gray's "Elegy." For that reason we are led to expect the utmost from the poet when he affords us a few stanzas on "Ontoño en la Sierra," for the autumn of all seasons gives us the mellow atmosphere of repose and the air is filled with the scents of the earth. Autumn in the mountains, then, is a theme for Mesa and he opens:

Llegó la nieve temprana  
Con un olor a trébol,  
Hoy alumbra la mañana,  
La cresta del monte cana,  
Más ronca la voz del río.

The essence generally of his verse is indicated in a short foreword for which there is a text from Maeterlinck: "Silence is the sun that ripens the fruits of the soul." Then he tells us that "in the crazy bosom of the neighboring hills there is a placid corner, a place of solitude." Once it was the retreat of monarchs, a place for retirement and prayer; today it is abandoned. Where once were heard the supplications and the chants of monks, now we listen only to the old and everlasting songs of the water and the wind. Blessed place! The storks do not forget it. Every spring-time they come back. When the summer comes the trippers and the laughter of little children gladden the silence. Silencio de la Cartuja! Soft and gentle land, holy land for the shaken, dejected and weakened spirit. In your hollow silence, old Cartuja, I have succeeded in listening to myself, heedful only of the perennial rhythm of nature in the inexorable progress of the hours. I have heard my voice—a humble human voice—in the marvelous concert of all creation, in the unlimited chorus of the water and the air, of the stone and the tree, of the rock and the swallow; of the insect and of man. And here is my song, rhymed and named through the length of those humid cloisters, in the

deserted cells, among the cherry trees white with the blossoms of spring, under the trembling covering of the ash trees grieving for the sun, in the dense and propitious shadow of the walnut tree laden with its fruit." There is the mood. The introduction is dated from "Madrid, Cartuja de Santa Maria del Pualar." His first item, "La Tornada," opens:

Este libro es salud, aire de puerto,  
Claro rumor de serranlegar agnas,  
Fragante enebro entre canchales rotos,  
Jara florida.

And so on, pleasantly. Certainly Enrique de Mesa is a poet, a fine Castilian poet. He has the old classical style; his verses are cast in the most admired and respected molds and the classical style seems to be natural to him, so that he need not be a copyist. Those who do not admire his style murmur that he goes too far with it. But probably the world far away from Spain will soon give consideration to his work.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—Following the scheme of "A Cluster of Grapes," an anthology of English poems, A. G. Pryor Jones has collected examples of the poetry of contemporary Welsh writers, including Ernest Rhys, W. H. Davies, Alfred Williams and others. The volume, entitled "Welsh Poets," will be issued by Erskine MacDonald.

"The Immortal Gamble, and the Part Played in It by H. M. S. Cornwallis" is the title of a book by A. T. Stewart, an acting commander in the navy, and C. J. E. Peshall, a naval chaplain. It will, perhaps, be recalled that H. M. S. Cornwallis, which took a conspicuous part in the operations in the Dardanelles, being the first ship to open fire on the forts and the last to leave the narrow waters, no longer appears on the navy list. The work done by the British tar is described with the humor and freshness which are always associated with the navy.

To their series of Spanish readers, Messrs. Harrap are adding a volume of selections from the writings of one of Spain's leading novelists, "Capitulos Escogidos de V. Blasco Ibañez," to which A. E. Woolf contributes notes and a vocabulary.

The Library Syndicate of Cambridge University has issued its sixty-third annual report, which shows that during the year 1916 the number of books borrowed from the university library was less by nearly one-third than in 1913. Owing to the great diminution in the number of undergraduates in residence, the hours during which the library is open have been curtailed. In one direction it is reassuring to find that the activities of the library have been diminished little or not at all. During the year 1916, 53,011 new items were added to the shelves, as against 47,233 in 1915 and 59,019 in 1914. Among the additions were 212 manuscripts and some Fifteenth Century books, the latter a gift.

In "Early English Adventures in the East," published by Melrose & Co., Arnold Wright surveys the exploits of those adventurous men who, in the sixteenth century, laid the foundations of Great Britain's ascendancy in the East. Their actual achievements doubtless do not compare with those of their successors who built upon the foundations they had laid, hence Mr. Wright's aim has been to deal with their personalities rather than with the history which they set moving. He has laid under contributions to the records in the India Office, and, incidentally, has shown how much romance can be extracted from such records.

The title of Maurice Hewlett's recent novel, "Thorgrils of Treadholt," reveals of itself the source from which he has derived his inspiration. To a skilled craftsman such as Mr. Hewlett one can understand the attraction of the Norse Sagas filled with romantic adventure and incident. To reproduce their characteristic and suggest effect calls for a skill such as is given only to a few.

The Blackheath Press has issued a second edition of J. E. G. De Montmorency's small volume of wartime sketches entitled "The Never Ending Road." These sketches, 11 in number, are instinct with the breath of the country and the mysteries of wood and moorland.

Admirers of A. E. W. Mason's stories, and they are many, will look forward to the production by Hodder & Stoughton of his new volume of short stories entitled "The Four Corners of the World."

The name of Donald P. MacKenzie, the author of "Wonder Tales from Scottish Myth and Legend," published by Blackie, is familiar to many readers as the author of legends of various countries, including India and Egypt.

Sudan Notes and Records is the title of a new journal which it was decided to start at a recent meeting over which the acting Governor-General of Sudan, General Stack, presided. The journal will deal mainly with anthropology, languages, natural history, and geography, and will be issued quarterly under the editorship of J. W. Crowfoot, Director of Education.

At a sale of books and MSS. at Sotheby's a four-page leaflet of R. L. Stevenson's, "To the Thompson Club," 1883, was sold for £120. This is one of the few known copies; the autograph MS. of the leaflet, which was the property of the club, realized £190. A copy of the Kelmscott Press Chaucer was purchased by Thomas Bain for £75.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from painting by Romney reproduced in "Richard Cumberland," by Stanley Thomas Williams, Yale University Press, New Haven, publishers.

Richard Cumberland

THE PLACE OF IDEAS  
IN EXPLAINING WAR

"Ideas at War." By Patrick Geddes and Gilbert Slater. D. S. London: Williams & Norgate. 6s. net.

It would denote great lack of sensibility not to sympathize with Mr. Victor Branford over the difficulties he has had to contend with in preparing for publication this second volume of the "Making of the Future" series. It must have required no small effort to deal with the stenographic notes of lectures delivered by Professor Geddes at King's College in the summer of 1915, and those delivered also by Dr. Slater, which Mr. Branford has incorporated in this volume. Dr. Slater, who had undertaken the task of selecting and editing the notes and including matter from his own lectures, was summoned to India before he had completed his work, and it fell to Mr. Branford to prepare the volume for the press without being able to submit the proofs to either of the authors.

Starting from the obvious axiom "that War and Peace do matter alike from ideas," as for that matter do all human efforts, we are led to the equally obvious conclusion that "it is ideas which are at war." The main characteristics which seem eternally at war amongst human beings are not difficult to discern; underlying conditions and processes are less easy to unravel.

The authors start with the questions, what have been the main and characteristic wars of history, can any order be discerned in their recurrence, and in what regions have wars especially prevailed? Having presented the reader with a list of wars which Professor Geddes, with his ineradicable love of word-coining, styles "semi-generational," and having referred briefly to the opposing racial and economic theories of the origins of wars, the authors come to the conclusions that wars have a tendency to "rhythmic recurrence." "The problem grows more difficult as we face the social character," but may not the problem assume unnecessary complexity from failure to recognize that war arises in all cases and in all parts of the globe out of the fears, jealousies, and greed of mankind? Professor Geddes and Dr. Slater are satisfied with trying to explain all wars through the medium of maps, plans, photographs, sketches, and above all graphics, and it is difficult to see what light a public war exhibition, of which they are such enthusiastic advocates, can throw upon the question of ideas at war.

From the material aspect Professor Geddes turns to the spiritual significance of the material changes that characterize the present age. Here he is at his best, notwithstanding vague generalizations based upon Comte. The organization of mankind can assume one of two forms. "Men may be organized from without through fear; or they may be inspired from within, through fellowship, love, and loyalty."

For a full inspiration from within the cooperation of men as spiritual beings is needed, and the social fellowship lies between the material and the spiritual. Which then of the ideas at war is the world to choose as the basis of its organization? Briefly we are to attain a fuller national life by substituting for the mechanical order of the past and the exaggerated power of the state a spiritual power akin to that of the Middle Ages; but some will be tempted to ask if the moving force of the Middle Ages was spiritual as Professor Geddes seems to think. It should not be difficult to supplant the disorder of today with a more effective social structure if mankind will be willing to live up to higher ideals.

It must be admitted that as a practical contribution to the making of the future the volume is disappointing.

## "SEA MOODS"

Edward Bliss Reed's "Sea Moods" (New Haven: Yale University Press, \$1) is in many ways a welcome little volume, and if it is often disappointing, it is because the author's power of expression so obviously falls short of what he sees. It is clear, however, that Mr. Reed often writes because he must, and when he does that he is worth reading. Such a poem as "Poplars" for instance, has an appeal all its own.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND  
SCHOLAR AND CRITIC

"Richard Cumberland." His Life and Dramatic Works. By Stanley Thomas Williams, Ph.D. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$3 net.

There are some writers whose productions overshadow their personalities; there are others about whom the opposite is true. Of this latter class Richard Cumberland is an example. His was, it is true, a life of achievement; it was not, however, a life of genius or really great parts. It was a life of industry, although never illumined by the full fire of inspiration. But withal it was a life essentially human and of such intrinsic interest that if the outer shell of its conventionality be broken, there may be found beneath that shell a personality which is real, vital and indeed unique in the history of English letters.

Richard Cumberland's strange personality was largely misunderstood even by many of his contemporaries, and, by a caprice of fortune, a notoriety which his own talents might not have attained in half a century of effort, the biting sarcasm of Sheridan won for him in the course of a few hours. For Sir Fretful Plagiary of Sheridan's "The Critic" is a satirical portrayal of the dramatist Cumberland, the playwright who plagiarized from "obscure volumes" and was deeply offended by criticism while he pretended to invite and enjoy it. On the other hand, Goldsmith, in his "Retaliation," depicts Cumberland as too perfect even to know or to conceive the vice of the world.

His verses, his novels, his essays and his plays—all have virtually perished, so that Richard Cumberland lives today only in a few master strokes of a somewhat malicious pen, but it is not as a literary eccentric that he compels interest. He has been called the "Terence of England," but few of the works that earned him that title have survived. Rather should his life be regarded as primarily one of great friendships, for by these friendships he served to link the literary circles of the Eighteenth century with those of the Nineteenth Century. He was a friend of Thomas Moore and Samuel Johnson, he was a patron of Romney, an associate of Sheridan, a friend of Garrick, and a quarter of a century later was the intimate of Sir Walter Scott, Samuel Rogers and Lord Byron.

It was not, however, until he was nearly 40 years of age, in about the year 1770, that Richard Cumberland attained his first modicum of success as a dramatist, in "The Brothers"—and even this success would seem to have been accorded him as much because it was felt that the grandson of Richard Bentley and Bishop Cumberland should be given some recognition as for any other reason.

Richard Cumberland was at once well and poorly equipped for the position of contributor to the English stage of the Eighteenth Century. He had, it is true, many talents, and his passion for the stage was deeply grounded. He could see plays with enthusiasm, and from his early years he had been an excellent judge of acting, his criticisms being for the most part penetrating and sound. Also he was steeped in ancient and modern drama, and his productions, whatever their demerits, are marked by a certain fineness—they have been called the "plays of a gentleman." These virtues, however, are all that can be named, for Richard Cumberland lacked lamentably many of the necessary qualities for a successful dramatic writer, and among them what Garrick has called "a rhinoceros's hide." With his ideal of scholarly perfection and his tremendous self-esteem he could endure the laughter of a Garrick with difficulty, and the malice of a Sheridan he cringed under in helpless wrath.

## AMERICAN NOTES

The booksellers of the country are paying tribute to Evert Jansen Wendell, whose well-filled purse not only enabled him to buy lavishly but also made it possible for him to aid many ambitious young men who were needing capital in the early days of their business. He not only loved books but he respected the book vender.

The section of Fourth Avenue between Astor Place and Union Square, New York City, is described as rapidly taking on the atmosphere of certain sections of the Paris of yesterday be-

cause of the advent of dealer after dealer in books. It is renewing its right to the title of "Booksellers' Row," and is the resort of seekers after "books with a past," albeit a past that often has been honorable and that produces "first editions," "presentation copies" and "finds" for the bibliophile.

The November number of Poetry (Chicago) is notable for its war poem "The Four Brothers," by Carl Sandburg, descriptive of America, France, Russia and Great Britain as they go forth on a "Kaiser hunt."

"P. P. A." he of the "Conning Tower" of the New York Tribune, most renowned of all the "column-humors" of the contemporary press, has enlisted for service in Washington. But he can be read in "Weights and Measures," in which are gathered some of his cleverest parodies, translations, and jests. In some respects he is the most artistic writer of "light verse" among American authors, and yet popular with the man on the street as well as with the academic undergraduate.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee, professor of history and international relations at Clark University, has prepared and published an excellent selected list of books on the war. He has over 3700 now on the university's library shelves to choose from. Incidentally it is interesting to note that there are 4000 more gathered in Germany and Austria, awaiting shipment from Holland when they can be started with safety.

A life of William Merritt Chase and a critique of his work as an artist has been written by Katherine Metcalf Root and promptly given to the public.

"The Method of Henry James" by Joseph Warren Beach is another effort to get a clew which is most evasive.

Alice Brown's "Bromley Neighborhood" has gone into a fourth edition.

In the new edition of Vol. 3 of George Otto Trevelyan's admirable history of "The American Revolution" has been a condensation and rearrangement of the text, and a cutting out of the irrelevant. The author now intimates that no further changes in this history or in his two volumes on "George III" and "Charles Fox" will be made by him, and he hopes that no redactor and editor of a later time will ever be so presumptuous as to touch them.

One of the most illuminating because most sympathetic of recent books about the southern states written by a northerner is Julian Street's "American Adventures."

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, diplomat and man of letters, who first caught the attention of the public with "Passe Rose," has gone over to the Anna Katharine Green and Conan Doyle school, and has written what his publishers call a new variety of detective story, "No. 13 Rue du Bon Diable."

One of the most illuminating books for Americans dealing with the war will be Hugh Gibson's "A Journal from Our Legation in Belgium," in which he tells the story of German occupation from the inside, and makes clear just what was done at Louvain, and with and to Edith Cavell, and how King Albert appeared when he defied the invader.

Arthur Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," not only has spoken to huge paying audiences, but has been the guest of honor at several of the leading urban organizations of booksellers.

Indicative of the demand for first class war books, technical as well as pictorial and historical, is the sale of more than 12,000 copies of "The War of Positions," by Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, chief of the French Military Mission at Harvard University and now in charge of the large corps of expert French officers recently sent to cooperate with the American national army in such training as it receives ere it crosses the Atlantic.

The popular story "The Sky Pilot," of "Ralph Connor," once a Presbyterian pastor of note in Canada and now Maj. Charles Gordon, chaplain of the forty-third Cameron Highlanders of Canada, has been dramatized and bids fair to have as much vogue as a play as it had as a tale to be read. In this new book, "The Major," Major Gordon tells the story of the war as a maker of a new Canada.

A. W. Bunkerly, who writes as "John Oxenham" and whose hymn "For the Men at Front" has sold to the extent of 5,000,000 copies, once was in business in the United States.

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## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

"Never before has the demand for French books, illustrations, periodicals, etc., been so great in the United States," is the affirmation of an advertisement inserted in the Publishers Weekly by the firm of wholesale distributors of books doing the largest business in France, in which they also announce that they have just organized a special export department to the United States. Couple with this fact the other one that for more than a year the general book trade of Paris has had its special representative in New York promoting extension of the market for their wares in the United States, and it will be understood that an interesting and significant alteration in the tide of exports from Europe and imports to America has set in. Nor is it likely to change with the ending of the war, come it soon or late. For a combination of factors is drawing the two republics together in more ways than one, and some of them have to do with the higher ranges of human intercourse, especially in education and literature.

Formal interchange of students and professors in the universities will develop rapidly, especially since the Association of College and University Presidents already has decided that it will throw all of its influence against further resort of men to Germany for post-graduate, specialized study. The Gallic rather than the Teutonic conception of civilization is to be favored. Hence French thinkers and authors may count upon an ever-increasing clientele in the reading centers of "the States"; and in turn American publicists and authors will be often translated into French, as the two peoples face common problems of democracy socially interpreted.

In this respect the coming French edition of the writings of President Wilson will be symbolic. As for philosophy, no German during the past generation has had any such general reading in the United States as Bergson, the French thinker of Jewish race, has had; and in the realm of the drama the best of the modern French playwrights with a social message have no reason to complain of their patronage by Americans. It is the modern French writer of fiction who has yet to win his way in the United States, for which he may thank his realistic and cynical predecessors. As for the French poet of today, he has not a few disciples in the United States among versemakers, some being symbolists and some realists, but all protestants against the conventions of the poetic art and also, to a considerable extent, rebels against the conventions of society.

That the record of France since the war opened has made its profound impression upon the authors of the United States, an impression which has become a firm-rooted conviction, may be seen by scanning the book called "France," which has just come from the press, and in which more than 100 prominent men and women pay homage to the land of Anatole France and Balzac, Rostand and Hugo, Ribot and Lafayette. They range in point of age from William Dean Howells to Mary Roberts Rinehart, and in vocational specialization from John Burroughs, the naturalist, to Gelett Burgess, the humorist. In not a few cases the theme has inspired verse from persons always previously known as masters of prose, so lyrical and so epic have phases of the French national record seemed to them. More constant than any other note in these tributes is the note of affection. It rises above and passes beyond mere respect and admiration to love and reverence. Now whatever this emotion may presage to France, and how ever comforting it may be to the French people, it must also be reckoned with as a factor in the future of American ethical and religious evolution. For when once love enters and reverence sets up its abode, they show themselves as operative in many ways of affection and service to all men.

Analysis of these statements as to why American authors admire contemporary France shows singular unanimity. They agree in stressing her moral qualities. It is the dignity with which the sacrifice is being made and the foe resisted that gets the praise. Even during an Armageddon, and in grapple with a reckless and lawless foe, France is gentle as well as brave, fine mannered as well as high spirited. She is Spartan, but also Athenian, granitic but also ethereal, rational but also mystical; and being so she lives on with a will to

endure and win that nothing can break, not even sedition at home. For while poetic license may permit the cherishing of the opinion that France, compared with other nations, has had much internal unity, she has had some low days of depression that she never will be able to forget. She has "consumed her own smoke" admirably; but there have been fires within, that some of these authors seem to be ignorant of.

It is an interesting detail of this book's publication that it owes its existence to Mrs. William Astor Chanler, and that the original manuscripts of all the contributions will find a permanent abiding place in the Château Lafayette in France, which henceforth is to be a museum for all that pertains to Franco-American relations. A rendezvous like unto that home of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, this home of Washington's friend henceforth bids fair to be for all American tourists to France, once the sea again becomes the highway for lovers of liberty, learning and a culture that is lovable and that serves, and takes as well as gives. Nor will the only visitors from America to the France of tomorrow be the curious, albeit intelligent and appreciative tourists.

## SWISS NOTES

ZURICH, Switzerland—A pedagogical work, or rather a compilation of books dealing with various systems and problems of school education, stands to the credit of Prof. Dr. Oskar Messmer, of Rorschach, Switzerland. The various books, seven in number, are from the pens of eminent Swiss and German educators. The first volume is by Oskar Pfister and deals with the psycho-analytical method of education; the second, by Carl Eitz, examines the proposition that the singing lesson is the basis of the musical education; the third, by Otto von Greyser, analyzes the study of German as a way to national education; the fourth, by Ernst Weber, deals with the "educational art, and the art of education"; the fifth, by E. F. Schultze, is entitled "Systematic and critical independence as the aim of study and teaching"; the sixth, by Johannes Kühnel, advocates a reconstruction of the system of teaching arithmetic; the last, by F. Grunder, has as its topic "Educational homes in the country, and free schools." These authors base their writings on many years' practical experience, and for this reason alone the books should commend themselves to all who are interested in the more complicated questions of education.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Life Understood Spiritually

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUMAN life as commonly experienced leaves much to be desired. Thinking people as a rule agree that to know what life really is, and as a result, to enjoy true harmony, is more to be desired than gold. When it is found that this knowledge and this harmony are not reached in the way the human mind has mapped out, when fond hopes have been shattered and cherished plans have gone awry, a mortal is led to ask: Are my beliefs about life right, or are they wrong?

This honest heart-searching should be the beginning of the end of mortal mistakes. As one finds the material foundations of human belief crumbling, one becomes more receptive to the spiritual facts of being. Then he hastens on to the scientific solution of the problem of life, and treads on holy ground. "Earth has little light or joy for mortals," Mrs. Eddy writes truly in *Science and Health* (p. 548), "before life is spiritually learned. Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly, by which men may eternal angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being."

Many theories have been advanced from time to time attempting to explain life on a material basis. Every such belief is given up sooner or later, because it is not the truth about life, and therefore cannot endure. Even the most enthusiastic exponent of the various material theories that are exploited would not, if honest and sincere, claim that they afford a solution to life's problems. To take a single example, of what avail is a belief in the Darwinian theory in healing disease, overcoming sin, straightening out financial difficulties, or dispelling the clouds from an unhappy home? The true understanding of God as the only Life does surely solve these problems.

It is for this reason that Christian Science is making an irresistible appeal to many who are in any trouble. Christian Science teaches

that real life is God, Spirit. Life is therefore immortal, changeless, perfect, and eternally harmonious. Then what of the discordant experiences in mortal existence? They are mere dream-shadows, illusions which must never be confounded with the absolute life of man. The sufferings which mortals undergo in the nightmare of mortal existence continually wean men from the love of matter and lead, therefore, to the realization of the nothingness of matter, or evil, and the allness of God, good.

In making these facts clear, Christian Science proves the practical value of the Bible truths in the solution of life's problems. Thus the Bible, understood spiritually, is seen to be indeed the "Book of Life." The essence of spiritual truth is contained in Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, which shows how the spiritual facts of being are to be utilized day by day, hour by hour. These precepts are so simple, so practical, and withal so universal, that all may understand and apply them constantly. In this simple sermon the Christ, the eternal manifestation of divine Love, speaks to the human consciousness in language easily understood. The Christ, or Truth, is today saying compassionately to the humble heart: I give freely joy and gladness, meekness and might, purity, mercy, and peace. I impart the means and ability to be good and to do good. I give the solution to every human problem, rebuking pride, selfishness, every phase of wrongdoing, and reveal man as he really is, the perfect child of a perfect Father.

It rests with each individual, then, to make use of these priceless truths, and so to demonstrate the healing, regenerating power of Christ, Truth. As this is done the true spiritual understanding of life replaces the false material sense of life. These spiritual ideas are indeed angels which indicate the omnipresence of divine Love, which keeps man in all his ways. These spiritual precepts, in so far as they are heeded and practiced, bear the individual up above mortal dis-

cords, and preserve his spiritual understanding in its clash against the stubborn, cold resistance of the carnal mind.

Mortals are every day confronted with evidences of inharmony, disease, and wrongdoing in some form or another. The tendency of the carnal mind is to accept this evidence as true and real. This would be judging according to the appearance, which is a most unwise procedure. Christian Science enables one to pierce the mask of error and penetrate to the truth of things, thus judging righteous judgment. When confronted with the evidence of disease, therefore, the student of Christian Science remembers that man made in the image and likeness of God is not, never was, and never can be sick. The error apparent as a sick mortal is simply a lie about the real man. So with the evidence of sin, of slander, gossip, and mischief-making. God's man is not a sinner, a slanderer, a gossip, nor a mischief-maker. These errors are foreign to the nature of God, therefore they have nothing to do with Life, since God is the only Life. Neither can they have anything to do with man, then, since man is the perfect image and likeness of God, or Life. Consequently these phases of error never contributed anything to real living, neither can they take anything from Life, nor rob the real man of his essential harmony. These errors are simply phases of the one evil, or devil, which flee—proved to be nothing—when resisted with a scientific knowledge of Truth.

Man who is made in God's likeness is now and ever will be spiritual, perfect, and immortal. This spiritual man expresses only good, yet, infinite good, and therefore he is eternally immune from evil. The knowledge of this great Science of being plants the feet upon the rock of Truth, which stands securely amid the storm and stress of mortal existence, and will stand until this mortal dream of life in matter vanishes before the eternal fact that Life is Spirit. These words of Mrs. Eddy, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 196), are well worth pondering: "When the Life that is God, good, shall appear, 'we shall be like Him'; we shall do the works of Christ, and, in the words of David, 'the stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner,' because the 'I' does go unto the Father, the ego does arise to spiritual recognition of being, and is exalted,—not through death, but Life, God understood."

## The Men of Kent

Wordsworth's sonnet "To the Men of Kent" is not inapplicable at the present time when the men of Kent are being called upon to prove their hardihood once more. This time, under aircraft whose sky way to London is over the white cliffs of Dover.

"Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent, Ye children of a soil that doth advance Her haughty brow against the coast of France, Now is the time to prove your hardihood!"

To France be words of invitation sent! They from their fields can see the countenance Of your fierce war, may ken the glittering lance, And hear you shouting forth your brave intent.

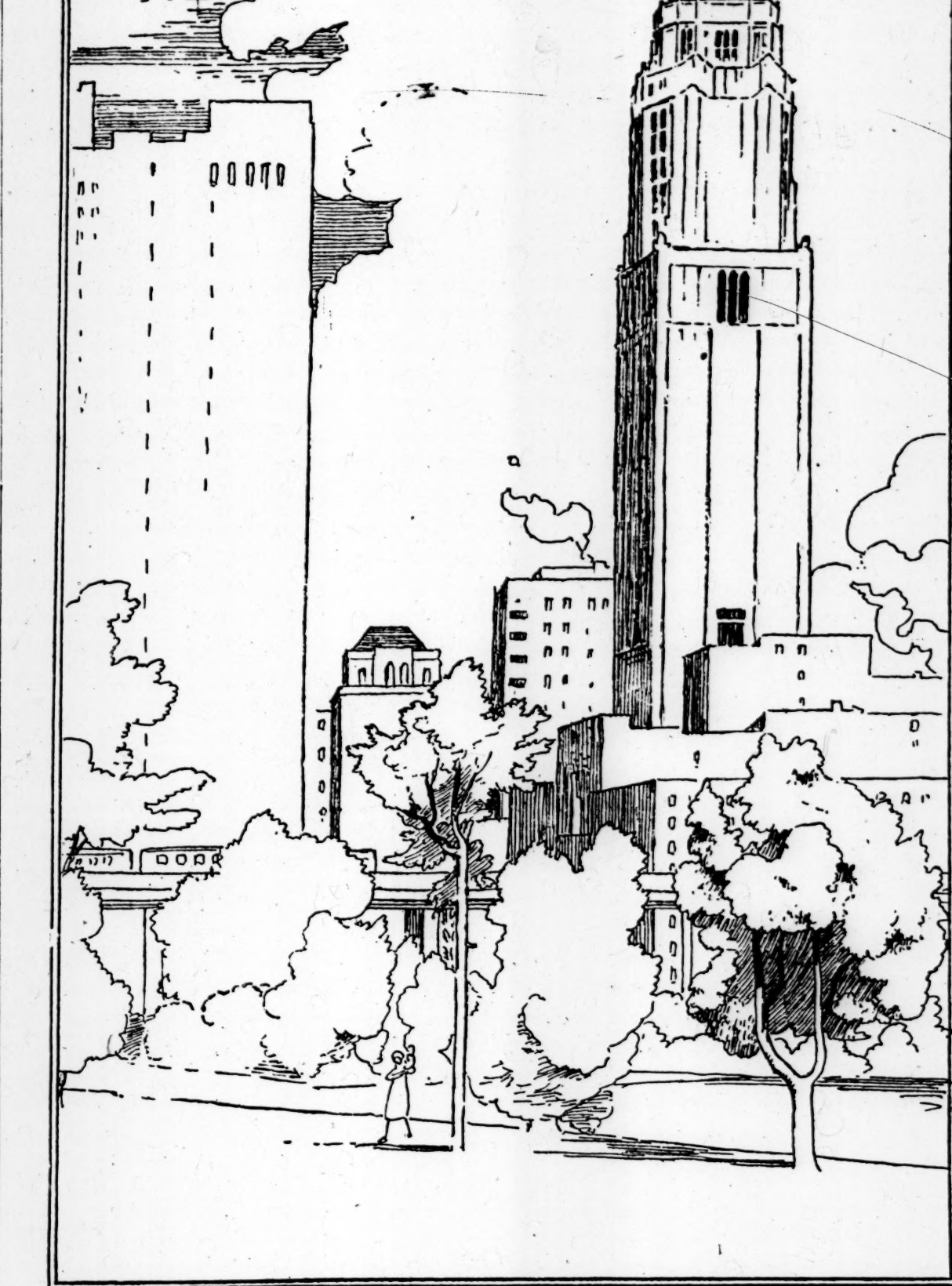
Left single, in bold parley, ye, of yore, Did from the Norman win a gallant wreath; Confirmed the charters that were yours before;— No parleying now! In Britain is one breath; We all are with you now from shore to shore: Ye men of Kent. . . ."

## Mocking Birds and Catbirds

I have an idea that a mocking bird is just a catbird gone to heaven. He seems a little slenderer, and more graceful. His tail is a bit longer and the catbird's earthly color of slate pencil has become a paler, lovelier gray in which the white of celestial robes is fast growing. Already it has touched his wing bars, and his tail feathers and his under parts. So, a bit of celestial beauty has been added to his song, which is rounder and more golden, yet holds much of the catbird's phrasing still. People may say what they will about the catbird at home. With all his faults I love him still, and it pleases me to fancy that he becomes a mocking bird as he becomes good and noble.—Winthrop Packard.

## Dante's Masterpiece

How fully Dante is the embodiment of the Middle Ages we have seen; how clearly and completely he expresses the political, social, scientific, philosophical, religious ideas of the time—a time when religious thought dominated all other; how masterfully he epitomizes nearly all the learning of the long period that intervened between classic civilization and the Renaissance; how the singing impulse, how all literary striving, how the whole artistic instinct of a great epoch find their one adequate exponent in him; how medieval life with its varied passions, and ancient life, as the medieval understanding conceived it, live on in his pages; how even the Middle Ages' comic spirit is represented, scantily to be sure, but most characteristically; how mysticism, symbolism, romantic fancy, dramatic realism, didacticism, early developed to its highest power,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## New York's Newest Skyscraper

The latest addition to New York's collection of skyline fantasies has just been completed. It is the Bush Terminal, near the public library. This is one of the finest of all the notably tall tower-like structures for which the city has become famous all the world over, and which local conditions have made typical of New York.

Apart from the rather doubtful taste exhibited in the representation of structural enrichment as decoration, the frightful mistake of covering one side with advertising matter, which we can only hope will prove to be temporary, the general soaring lines show

more that steel construction is eminently conducive to that beauty of proportion and simplicity of plan in which are the secret of fine architecture. The sky towers of lower Manhattan naturally receive the most attention owing to their Venetian position on the harbor front, and the advertisement given them by Joseph Pennell; but the group of similar buildings that is springing up about the region of Forty-second street are in many cases more beautiful because less dependent upon irrelevant Euro-

pean ornament. It is true that the enormous height of the buildings prevents this ornament from being as offensive as it might otherwise be, but, at the same time, those more purely American types, even if devoid of all embellishment, are the more to be commended because of their frankness.

"We will at least be honest," say they. "We may not know or care much about beauty, but we will not pretend to admire what we do not understand." And this way lies the artistic salvation of the United States as of every other land.

## Whistler's Harmonies

"Whistler's choice of musical phraseology to describe the aspects of his painting, however original and unforeseen it may have been, was legitimate, for it corresponded truly with a reality." We read in Theodore Duret's "Whistler," as translated by Frank Rutter, when "The White Girl" was shown at the Salon des Refusés in 1863, people had been struck by the combination of colors presented. The standing figure detached itself from the white curtain. There was here a particular arrangement of color, white on white, which indicated a true painter, a man given to looking at objects in his own fashion. The original combination of color, once realized, was repeated in different scales. It was not born of caprice, but came from a natural and profound way of seeing things, and consequently was bound to persist. But as the work grew, as the painter produced new pictures varied in their combinations of color, he felt the need of qualifying what at first he had left without particular denomination. Musical phraseology offered this, and he took it. Indeed, it furnished him with expressions exactly appropriate to what he

wished to bring into prominence. The words "harmony," "sympathy," as used in music, served to denote the beauty, charm and value of sounds, and what Whistler introduced into his painting was a beauty, a charm of color, precious of itself, and distinct from the subject, the first cause of the picture.

"His works then could well carry two titles. In a portrait, for example, he naturally had to name the model painted, and so the picture was called: 'Portrait of Carlyle,' 'Portrait of Miss Alexander,' but as Carlyle and Miss Alexander had been painted by the aid of a combination of colors which was precious in itself and itself intended to charm, he added to the name of the model a title describing the combination realized, and said: 'Portrait of Carlyle, Arrangement in Gray and Black'; 'Portrait of Miss Alexander, Harmony in Gray and Green.' In a picture by Whistler, besides the subject properly so-called, there was also an arrangement or harmony of color that one might call decorative, using the word in its highest sense and as it was understood by the artists of the Far East. In fact, he was inspired by the decorative color scale of Japan and China, toward which he had been drawn by a kind of natural affinity."

"Not content with applying his color combinations to definite subjects and portraits, he wished to use them alone and so arrive at pure decoration. This, as a matter of fact, he had already achieved, and his work in this direction was not that to which he had attached the least importance. Every house he lived in, he hastened to paint the wainscoting and walls, according to a color scheme which would satisfy his eyes. And when he held private exhibitions the decorative arrangement of the rooms formed a part of his preoccupation."

"His most important mural decoration was conceived and executed in 1873, in the dining-room of a house in Prince's Gate, London, belonging to Mr. Leyland, a wealthy shipowner. As pure decoration was in question here, the color combination naturally took

the lead in the description of the work, which is called: 'Harmony in Blue and Gold,' and, as sub-title, 'The Peacock Room,' with this explanation: 'The peacock serves as a means to effect the desired arrangement of colors.' The decoration, which covers the ceilings and walls of the apartment, consists of two motives, one borrowed from the feathers in the tail of the peacock, the other from those of its throat, more delicate and differently iridescent. The two motives combined to give variety to the design. At the same time, to give variety to the color, the motives are sometimes painted in gold on blue, sometimes in blue on a gold background. At the end of the room two great peacocks, in gold on a blue ground, defied one another and challenged to combat. This decoration forms a whole of singular elegance and luxuriance."

"Whistler founded his art of painting on the combination and arrangement of colors. Beauty of material, the values of the things painted, the charm to be drawn from the association of colors, are qualities essential to be obtained if a painting is to be truly a work of art. But the fact of holding these ideas and applying them generally Whistler in an isolated and peculiarly considered interior position. His aesthetics, based on research and qualities that were supposed to be of a purely material character, appeared futile and contemptible. He was accused of being unable to speak to the spirit, of neglecting that intellectual domain where, according to the men listened to, painting should raise and maintain itself. This arose from the fact that at this period in England the painters had a vision that we can call literary. Their pictures sought, above all, to recommend themselves by subjects taken from mythology, legend or history. They sought to represent persons engaged in well-determined actions. They were intended to retain attention by an execution precise and carried to a high point of what was called 'finish.' So Whistler, with his contrary ideas, could say of them: 'They may be finished, but they have certainly never been begun.'"

## Scott and Some Highland Boat Songs

"The Laird of Staffa promised to look in on us this evening," wrote Sir Walter Scott in Edinburgh, to Miss Edgeworth, "for the purpose of letting us hear one of his classmen sing some Highland boat songs and the like, and if you will come, as the Irish should to the Scotch, without any ceremony, you will hear what is perhaps more curious than mellifluous."

"As the coach stopped," Miss Edgeworth says, in describing the visit, "we saw the hall lighted and the moment the door opened, heard the joyous sounds of loud singing. . . . The room was lighted by only one globe lamp. A circle was singing low and beating time. All stopped in an instant, and Walter Scott in the most cordial and courteous manner stepped forward to welcome us: 'Miss Edgeworth, this is so kind of you!' . . . His countenance even by the uncertain light in which I first saw it, pleased me much, benevolent and full of genius, without the slightest effort at expression; delightfully natural, as if he did not know he was Walter Scott or the Great Unknown of the north, as if he only thought of making others happy."

"On my saying, 'Do not let us interrupt what was going on,' he immediately rose, and begged Staffa to bid his boatman strike up again. 'Will you join in the circle with us?' He put the end of a silk handkerchief into my hand, and others into my sisters'; they held these handkerchiefs all in a circle again, and the boatman began to roar out a Gaelic song to which they all stamped in time and repeated the chorus, which, as far as I could hear, sounded like 'At am Vaun! at am Vaun!' frequently repeated with prodigious enthusiasm. In another I could make out no intelligible sound, but 'Bas! bas! bas!' But the boatman's dark eyes were ready to start out of his head with rapture as he sang and stamped, and shook the handkerchief on each side, and the circle limited."

"The impression left on my mind this night is that Walter Scott is one of the best bred men I ever saw, with all the exquisite politeness which he knows so well how to describe, which is of no particular school or country, but which is of all countries. . . . As I sat beside him at supper, I could not believe he was a stranger, and forgot he was a great man."

## The Woods

The woods around are wild and wide, And interwove with breezy motion; Their bend before the tempest-tide, Is like the surge of shoreless ocean.

—Ruskin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1917

## EDITORIALS

31 October  
1517-1917

FOUR HUNDRED years ago today Martin Luther, hammer in hand, strode up to the great doors of the Castle Church, in Wittenberg, and nailed to them the famous theses which challenged the power of the Pope to issue indulgences, and denied the necessity of the people to accept them. Such of the good people of Wittenberg as understood Latin read these theses, and that night no doubt they were the talk of the whole town. Men there were, friends of the bold doctor, who feared for his personal security as a result of his daring. But it is perfectly safe to say that not a man going to rest that night, in the little Saxon town, least of all Luther, realized that the clock of the Reformation had at last struck.

Twice before, in its history, the Church of Rome had been in deadly peril. Each of those perils had come in association with a great intellectual revival. In the early days of the Thirteenth Century the provinces of Provence and Languedoc were known as the home of literary cultivation in Europe. At a time when the tongue of Chaucer or Dante was still the rude dialect of herds and plowmen, the language of Provence was in all the glory of marvelous achievement. With this intellectual outburst there had come, however, a breaking of the shackles of religious superstition which had manifested itself in a revolt against scholasticism. This revolt took the form of an acceptance of what was known as the Paulician heresy, and was regarded with considerable trepidation in Rome, less from the dogmatic point of view than by reason of the fact that these Albigensians, as they were called, represented the very flower of European culture. Then it was that Rome made her first great terrible effort to overcome heresy with the argument of the sword, in other words to suppress mind by matter. The Pope, Innocent III, proclaimed a crusade. The army of the crusaders was led into the devoted provinces by that famous soldier, Simon de Montfort. A persecution the most brutal and atrocious ever, perhaps, visited upon a people devastated the provinces. When at length Rome triumphed, the Albigensian heresy certainly had been extirpated, but with it had vanished the civilization, the literature, and the very national existence of the most prosperous and highly civilized of the provinces of the west.

Mind, however, refuses to be suppressed. A century and a half passed, and again Rome faced another peril. A quarrel amongst the Cardinals had resulted in the election of two infallible Popes. For the space of thirty-two years Rome thundered against Avignon, and Avignon thundered back at Rome. In the midst of the detonations, Wycliffe, in Oxford, and Huss, in Prague, sowed the first seeds of Protestantism. Both men were summoned before the Council of Constance. Wycliffe satisfied himself with the caustic comment that Pontius Pilate and Herod had made friends, and stopped at home. Huss went, on an Emperor's safe-conduct, only to find the Emperor a traitor, and to be imprisoned and burned. Then again Rome attempted the suppression of force. The intellectual life of Oxford was blotted out as remorselessly as the physical existence of Provence and Languedoc had been. The act "de comburendo heretico," concerning the burning of heretics, was passed, and the Lollard preachers were mercilessly persecuted.

But you cannot stop the workings of even the human mind by prisons, faggots, or acts of Parliament. In spite of every effort Wycliffe's Bible continued to be read. And then, just a century later, Martin Luther drove his nails into Wittenberg church door, and Europe blazed up in a flame of religious revolt. This time not even Rome with all the help of the Emperor and the Inquisition could put back the clock. Luther had meant to reform the Roman Church, but the temper of Rome and the monastic orders made this impossible. The very words in which Pope Leo received the news from Wittenberg, "the drunken frolic of a German monk," showed how little he appreciated the condition of Christendom. How, indeed, should a Cardinalate which drove about Rome, in gilt chariots, and shaded itself from the sun with parasols of peacocks' feathers, which lived in palaces built by Michael Angelo, and frescoed by Raphael, which sipped on gold and silver plate from the workshop of Benvenuto Cellini, and which read with a cultivated literary appetite the poems of Ariosto and the odes of Horace, understand, for one moment, the spiritual wrappings of the son of a Saxon miner or of a boy bred on the Buckinghamshire uplands. The very words with which Cardinal Cajetan endeavored to crush Luther when they met in the Bishop's palace, at Augsburg, indicated the feeling of Rome. "What do you imagine," he demanded with brusque contemptuousness, "the Pope cares for the opinion of a German boor?" It was just because the Pope and the College of Cardinals failed to realize that it was not a German boor but half Christendom which was speaking through Luther, that all Northern Europe was swallowed up in the flame of the Reformation. What sustained Luther in the struggle, as he afterwards admitted, was the knowledge that he had not stood alone, but that he was speaking for what to him, at all events, was half the world.

Those were the days in which it seemed as if no limits could be put to the fire which Luther had lighted. It spread out of Germany into the Scandinavian peninsula. It burned through Denmark and the Dutch Netherlands, and swept across the narrow seas to England and Scotland. It passed south into the cantons of Switzerland, and began even to threaten France. Then it was that Luther succeeded in doing what he had started out to do, but had now no desire to do, he reformed Rome. It became plain that if the Papacy was to be

saved, the line of Popes, who like Julius II went to war in full armor, or like Leo X smiled over the mysteries of the faith, should give place to men of sterner mettle. The peacock feathers and the wine beakers disappeared from the Vatican. Paul IV brought in their place all the rigid discipline of the famous Convent of the Theatines in Venice. Pius V wore like Becket, night and day, a hair shirt under his vestments, and it seemed for a time as if the era of the Borgias and of the Medicis was gone forever. Unfortunately, the new Popes brought with them the faults of their virtues. Persecution which had been largely an incident, or a mere question of policy, with latitudinarians like Julius or Leo, became a question of conscience, with men like Pius and Paul. The Inquisition, in short, entered upon its palmy days, and the blight of suppression fell across Southern Europe, upon all the countries which elected for the old order. Thus it was that the old war went on.

As for Luther himself, you may read what sort of a man he was in a thousand biographies, and if you read carefully you will discover that you are reading not so much of Luther, but of the kind of Luther each of these gentlemen saw from his particular point of view. Erasmus, for instance, said of him that "sometimes he wrote like an angel, and sometimes like a ravening rascal," but then you have to remember what Luther said of Erasmus. One thing, however, remains quite certain, and that is that Erasmus could not have done his work. There was intellect enough in ancient Rome to have saved the state. There was intellect enough in modern Rome to have prevented the Reformation. Yet what did they all amount to, the Medicis, the Charleses, the Raphaels, the Benvenutos, the Ariostos, the Michael Angelos, and the Erasmuses. They painted, they sang, they carved, they wrote, they plotted, and they fought. Pelion piled on Ossa of the glory of intellect. And then one day there came the man of character, the son of a Saxon miner, with a simple battle cry fashioned out of the adamant of Principle—"Here I stand, I can do no other." And Pelion and Ossa proved no higher than the Roman campagna fading through the evening mist.

### Russia

Not only once, but many times since last March, have the dispatches received from Russia in a single day illustrated, in a remarkable degree, that condition of a thousand interests pulling a thousand ways which is still characteristic of the country. Thus, the same day, recently, which brought the news of the great meeting of Russian politicians in Moscow, pledging loyalty to the allied cause, and news of the decision of the Soviet to revise completely its peace program, evidently with the intention of bringing it more into line with the aims of the Allies, brought also the desperate manifesto of the officers of the Petrograd garrison. The officers declared that the army was practically nonexistent and the officers' authority nonexistent, and that, far from Russia being able to defend herself, the approach of winter, subversive army aspirations, and loss of all responsibility would complete the nation's ruin. "It is time to declare openly," they said, "that while not renouncing our duty, we can only answer for ourselves and not for our men."

And so Mr. Kerensky set out once again for the front. All that is best in the country grappled with the problem once more, and, sorely pressed but with undaunted faith, strove to push on the great work of laying the foundation of the future Russia.

There is, in many quarters, a disposition to think too harshly and with altogether too little faith in regard to Russia. That she should have failed the Allies at a critical moment is a matter for profound regret. Nevertheless, statesmen in allied countries are earnest in the emphasis they lay on the contention that, bad as the present condition is, it is immeasurably better than it might possibly have been had the old régime in Russia lasted to the present time. Then again, the state of flux, in which conditions in Russia are now, is one of the most hopeful features of the situation. If the good way has not yet been discovered, there is certainly no sign of settling down to an evil way. Even the Soviet is more than willing to listen to reason, and to revise its program.

The world is very close up to the Russian Revolution, so close up to it that, more often than not, it quite fails to see the forest for the trees. An epoch-making event like the Russian Revolution cannot be viewed as a passing incident. It can only be viewed, with any justice, from the standpoint of the history of liberty itself. Sir William Temple summed up the situation clearly enough when he wrote his remarkable essay on Milton, more than 200 years ago. "There is," he says, "only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces: and that cure is freedom. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. The scattered elements of truth cease to contend, and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos."

### The Transcendent Question of Supplies

Two things are of present and vital importance in the United States: (1) The conservation and safety of surplus food and foodstuffs; (2) provision for the ample and safe transportation of this surplus to Europe. The great bulk of the crops of 1917 is stored and housed in some form. A large portion of the meat supply or the hoof is in corrals, in transit, or in the stockyards. There have, however, been numerous disastrous fires in grain elevators and in the great stockyards, with the result that the circumstances attending some of these, taken in con-

nection with evidence in the possession of the Government, have been regarded as sufficient to justify the sending out, by the Food Commissioner, of a warning to all the leading communities to guard the stored food supplies of the country vigilantly. It is one of the simplest of propositions that, if Germany could by any means destroy the American food surplus this year, the problem of destroying the usefulness of the American soldiers at the front would be greatly simplified. And nobody even slightly acquainted with Germany's method of making war will believe that, if given the opportunity, she will hesitate at anything that promises to accomplish her ends.

There is no reason for doubt as to the presence in the United States of persons ready to go to the most extreme lengths in German service. Under the Espionage Act, it is the duty of every good citizen to be on constant guard against treachery. It is an offense against the law to conceal suspicion of treachery, if such exists. One who is, in any degree, cognizant of seditious tendencies on the part of another, becomes an accessory before the fact if an act of treachery or treason results from the concealment of his suspicions. The first duty of the citizen is to his country. It is, at times, a part of his patriotic duty to be distrustful. He should constantly keep in remembrance the fact that his country is at war. These are times when every American citizen should, in the presence of suspicious circumstances, give his country the benefit of the doubt. Treachery, sedition, treason are playing their part in Russia, and, perhaps, in Italy; in the United States they must be rooted out.

It is not only of the greatest moment that the surplus food supply of the United States shall be vigilantly guarded, but that it shall be safely and expeditiously transported to Europe. There is a great shortage of merchant shipping, but there is no shortage of money or material with which to produce this shipping. Everything that enters into the problem of providing a great merchant marine has been provided, save, it would seem, the determination to permit nothing to get in the way, or to stand in the way, of the enterprise. There have been unnecessary delays, due to one thing or another, but to nothing that was not avoidable. These delays play into Germany's hands.

The building of ships is of an importance corresponding to that of the building of an army or a navy. In one case no more than in the other should any excuse justify the failure of those entrusted with the constructive work. The United States Government has the power to double and treble the output of the shipyards. It does not do so, or, at least, it has not done so, up to this time, simply because it has not exercised its power.

The nation is hoping for a change of policy in this respect. Temporizing leads towards disaster. A strong and firm hand in dealing with what all careful observers must recognize as a grave situation is an imperative necessity.

### The Schuylers

THE Schuylers of New York, or those of the family whose history is bound up with that of the Revolutionary period, arrived in America from Holland about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, or fully 150 years before the differences between the colonies and the mother country arose, so that, while the Schuylers were of Dutch descent, and while they preserved many of the traditions of the New Netherlands period, they were, in most respects, quite as American as the Anglo-Saxon element when the trouble began. The first two Schuylers of note on the western side of the Atlantic were Philip Pieterse and David Pieterse. They were friends of the Dutch colonial director, Von Schietenhurst, were highly connected, and had been prominent in Holland, their country seat being near Dordrecht. Philip married Margaret, daughter of Von Schietenhurst. How the latter happened to be a "Von" among so many "Vans" is not explained, but he was, so far as known, a Dutchman, not a German.

The Schuylers were either related to or were intimate friends of the Van Rensselaers, the Van Cortlandts, the Van Schaicks, the Van Der Planks, and so on, and there was much intermarrying between them and the other families mentioned. The Schuylers became active in the affairs of the colony. Philip was sent as one of the first delegates to an Indian council, and it is understood, acquitted himself so well, and got so many things which the colonists wanted that he was often sent again. One of his sons, Pieter, was the first Mayor of Albany, and he was the most conspicuous member of the family for a number of years. He also possessed, in a marked degree, the faculty of convincing the Indians that they could better afford to part with things in their possession on his terms than to keep them. So he waxed wealthy. In the midst of Queen Anne's War, in 1710, he took four chiefs of the Five Nations to London, as one of his descendants tells us, "with the idea of impressing them with the power of England." They were presented to the Queen by the Earl of Shrewsbury, were driven around the city in the royal carriage, and, after receiving generous attention during the seven months of their stay, were brought back by Pieter Schuyler in a mood to go into the business of transferring real estate to almost any extent which he might desire.

Queen Anne was so well pleased with Pieter and his management of the four Indians, something which she could see demanded a high degree of skill, that she gave him his choice between a knighthood and a portrait of himself by the court painter, the picture to be painted at her order. The colonists at home were even then inclined to democracy, and he was doubtful whether, if he took the knighthood, the title would be respected in Albany. Moreover, he was among the first of the Albany politicians, and had learned something of how to stand well with the common people. For forty years he held office, and it is chronicled that he filled every position to which he was called with credit and distinction. His family was large, and his children became prominent and useful citizens. The son of one of his sons married Cornelia, daughter of Stephen Van Cortlandt, and these were the parents of Major-General Philip

Schuyler, of the Schuyler mansion in Albany, purchased by the State of New York and recently thrown open to the public in connection with the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga.

Recalling what has been said about the relations of two of the earliest American Schuylers with the Indians, it may be interesting to the reader to learn that the descendants present at the ceremonies just referred to took a deep interest in a dent in the main staircase rail. This dent was caused by an Indian throwing a tomahawk at a member of the family, in 1781, an occurrence which would leave the inference that the Schuylers of that period were not so successful as their ancestors in living amicably with the red man.

The Schuyler mansion, with relation to historic associations, is one of the most interesting in America. Within its walls, at one time or another, were sheltered or entertained Washington, Franklin, John Jay, Charles Carroll, Talleyrand, Steuben, Kosciuszko, and General Burgoyne and his staff. The house is peculiar, too, in one important respect. Those who are fond of visiting mansions of the American Revolutionary period will be pleased to learn that it has no bed in which Lafayette slept, or lay awake.

### Notes and Comments

THE Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, has finally decided to allow the motorcycle to enter the Yosemite National Park, on the ground that the elimination of horse-drawn vehicles and the reduction of the grades on several of the hills now make traveling safer for the motorcyclist. The Secretary seems to have overlooked the fact that the absence of the motorcyclist from the reservation in the past was one of the things that made the Yosemite National Park attractive to most people.

IT HAS been quite interesting to watch the French press during these years of war. For the most part it has shown itself a strong factor on the side of discipline and cheerfulness, those essentials of patriotism, as well as a decidedly well-informed critic of the world's affairs. It is a curious fact that, in spite of the drastic curtailment of space, owing to the shortage of paper, French editors have continued unfailingly to provide their public with the serial story, the "conte," or the "nouvelle," covering, as it would seem to the outsider, far too much valuable space in a much reduced sheet.

THE latest trial to French editors has been the enforcement of an extra five centimes on the usual price, a Government measure which has been greeted with a general "holà" and threats of rebellion. But it came to nothing. Patriotic feeling prevailed in almost all cases. A few seizures have been reported, and one organ, to keep both the old price and within the law, reduced its size to that of a small pocket handkerchief. It will probably find itself pilloried as an oddity in the new War Museum!

FROM Dawson, Yukon Territory, Dominion of Canada, comes news of the migration of caribou. Great herds are, it is said, ranging across the country in the vicinity of Forty Mile River, and at various other points. The total number of animals moving southward in search of food is estimated at 1,000,000 head. It is characteristic of the time that the migration would hardly have been known outside of Yukon Territory, had it not been necessary to explain officially that occupancy of the roads by the caribou interfered with the carriage of the mails.

IT is amusing to find Horace Walpole indulging in what he terms one of his "fooleries" on the subject of airships. A balloon had passed over Strawberry Hill, and he cogitates on the prospect of the world's appearance if balloons were to take the place of ships: "I supposed," he says, "our seaports to become deserted villages; and Salisbury Plain, Newmarket Heath, and all downs (but the Downs) arising into dockyards for aerial vessels. There will be prodigious increase of land for tillage, especially in France, by breaking up all public roads as useless." Quite a fantastic subject for one of the famous letters. A "foolery" for centuries, and then truth beggared fiction.

JOHN RINGLING, one of the famous circus proprietors of that name, has taken over, and will operate in its entirety, the Delphos line of the former C. H. & D. Railroad, extending between Dayton and Mandale, in Ohio. He has purchased four locomotives already, and is negotiating for the speedy delivery of other necessary rolling stock. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention in this connection that, while lacking in railroad experience, Mr. Ringling knows a great deal about handling elephants.

THE pleasant news that Emilio Aguinaldo was numbered among the Liberty bond purchasers, last week, has reached the United States. It may be recalled that, about the year 1900 Aguinaldo was in the saddle and a very willful man, refusing to recognize American bonds or ties of any kind. Seventeen years, however, have done much toward composing his views, altering his opinions, and reconciling him to the situation. It is a happy circumstance that willful men, like 4 per cent Liberty bonds, if given time, may be converted into something better.

SHERLOCK HOLMES, as everybody knows, long ago abandoned the vicinity of Portman Square. Nobody, in these days, would think of looking for him on Baker Street. No amount of knocking or bell ringing brings a servant to the door. Many have wondered where the famous man could have gone; how he could have been so successful in hiding from his friends and admirers. Word now comes from Dr. Watson that Sherlock Holmes has been living, in strict privacy, on a small farm on the downs, five miles from Eastbourne, where his time is divided, save when Dr. Watson calls, between philosophy and agriculture. The last time the Doctor called, the great detective spun eight different yarns, which his visitor took down in shorthand. From this, it would appear that, like most amateur farmers, he has need of making a little money on the side.